CENTRAL CITY BUSINESSES— PLANS AND PROBLEMS

A STUDY

PREPARED FOR THE USE OF THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISCAL AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL POLICY

OF THE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES



JANUARY 14, 1979



Printed for the use of the Joint Economic Committee

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

37-421 O

WASHINGTON: 1979

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LETTERS OF TRANSMITTAL

JANUARY 12, 1979.

To the Members of the Joint Economic Committee:

Transmitted herewith is a study entitled "Central City Businesses—Plans and Problems." This study was prepared by the committee staff and examines the business intentions of over 1,300 firms in 10 cities and the effect of city traits in shaping those decisions.

The study was funded by the Joint Economic Committee's Special Study on Economic Change (SSEC). The SSEC is charged with the responsibility of providing a long-range analysis of the Nation's eco-

nomy and its implications for the future.

It is understood that the views contained in this study do not necessarily reflect the views of individual committee members.

Sincerely,

RICHARD BOLLING, Chairman, Joint Economic Committee.

JANUARY 9, 1979.

Hon. Richard Bolling, Chairman, Joint Economic Committee, U.S. Congress, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am pleased to transmit herewith a staff study prepared for the Subcommittee on Fiscal and Intergovernmental Policy of the Joint Economic Committee entitled "Central

City Businesses—Plans and Problems."

It provides an indepth assessment of the business climate and problems in 10 large central cities. It also documents the intention of firms to increase or reduce their work force and to expand or contract their operations. Further, the study analyzes some of the city characteristics which may influence these decisions.

This study was not intended to ignite regional or inter-city controversy, but to provide valuable information to Congress, the executive branch, and local governments in formulating economic

development programs and policies.

The study was conducted by Deborah Norelli Matz of the committee staff.

Sincerely.

WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD,
Cochairman,
Subcommittee on Fiscal and Intergovernmental Policy.

JANUARY 3, 1979.

Hon. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD,

Cochairman, Subcommittee on Fiscal and Intergovernmental Policy. Joint Economic Committee, U.S. Congress, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Moorhead: Transmitted herewith is a staff study entitled "Central City Businesses—Plans and Problems." The study provides a detailed analysis of business intentions and needs in 10 central cities. In particular, the study analyzes the decisions of firms to alter their location and work force and the characteristics of cities which affect these decisions.

The committee is deeply appreciative of the cooperation and assistance provided by the following:

Carl Backman. Senate Computer Center

David Birch, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Center of Neighborhood and Regional Change

Craig Boyle, Senate Computer Center

G. Thomas Cator, Senate Small Business Committee

Royce Crocker, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress

Edwin Dale, Economic Stabilization Subcommittee, House Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs

Bernard Weinstein, University of Texas at Dallas; Southern Growth Policies Board

In addition, we are particularly indebted to Thomas Muller of the Urban Institute for his invaluable suggestions and extensive assistance in reviewing the manuscript.

The study was conducted by Deborah Norelli Matz of the committee staff. Research assistance was provided by Ginger Reich. The burden of typing the manuscript was borne by Carole Geagley. Valuable administrative assistance was provided by David Battey and Michael Nardone.

Sincerely.

JOHN R. STARK, Executive Director, Joint Economic Committee.

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CENTRAL CITY BUSINESSES-PLANS AND PROBLEMS

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

The Joint Economic Committee has long had a keen interest in the economic condition of our nation's cities. In recent years, the committee and its various subcommittees have held hearings and conducted studies to determine the economic health and needs of our cities.

Our cities, like the residents within them, are not monoliths. While some are still experiencing population and job reductions or only slow improvements with the national economic recovery, others appear to be thriving. The private sector, it seems, holds the key to the economic well-being of and disparity between city economies. The private sector is vital in both providing employment opportunities and generating the tax revenues necessary to provide local services. Since it is now recognized by most local officials that economic development or redevelopment policies are pivotal to ensuring a successful future for our cities, competition to attract industry is fierce. Both at the local and Federal levels, public officials have been planning, creating and implementing programs and policies intended to keep existing firms in cities, encourage their expansion and attract new firms, as well.

However, the differences between cities, and the lack of sufficient information on business needs, business climate, and the factors which determine business climate have rendered this job extremely difficult. Thus, it was felt that a survey of a large number of central city businesses in a select number of cities would make a significant contribution toward meeting our information needs. The collection and dissemination of such information is essential as a first step in assisting

local jurisdictions.

This survey was mailed to a probability sample of 2.611 firms in 10 central cities. Of these, 288 were sent to wrong addresses, or were otherwise unusable resulting in a final sample of 2.323 firms. Ultimately, 1,290 usable responses were received. The cities included in the survey were Atlanta, Dallas, Detroit, Los Angeles. Minneapolis, New York, Phoenix, Pittsburgh, Seattle, and St. Louis. The results of the survey led to a division of the 10 cities into three categories of "business climate"—most favorable, somewhat favorable and least favorable. (See section on Business Climate for explanation.)

The results of the survey indicate that:

I. DISPARITIES BETWEEN GROWING AND DECLINING CITIES WILL CONTINUE

In all three city categories, most favorable, somewhat favorable and least favorable business climate, a larger percentage of firms is plan-

ning to increase their work force and expand their operations at their present location than is planning to reduce their work force or operations. This trend is stronger, however, in cities with the most favorable business climate than in cities with the least favorable business climate.

The difference between the percentage of firms which have decided to expand their operations in the most favorable category and those which have decided to expand in the least favorable category as well as an analysis of the percentage of firms in each category planning to reduce their operations, indicates that the disparities between growing and declining cities are still occurring. In cities which are perceived to have the most favorable business climate, 44 percent of the firms will be increasing employment and 39 percent expanding their operations at their present location in the near future. This contrasts with only 25 percent which plan to increase employment and 22 percent which plan to expand in cities perceived to have the least favorable business climate.

It is apparent, based on firm considerations to expand or reduce their operations, that the disparities between growing and declining cities will not abate in the near future. A larger percentage of firms surveyed is considering expanding their operations in the most favorable cities than in the least favorable cities. Conversely, a larger percentage of the firms in the least favorable category is considering reducing their operations than in the most favorable category. In fact, in the least favorable category, twice as many responses indicated negative actions being considered (moving, selling, going out of business, and reducing operations) than positive actions (expanding). This contrasts with the most favorable cities in which twice as many responses indicated consideration is being given to expanding than to taking a negative action. It appears unlikely therefore that growing or declining cities will soon witness a reversal of the current trends.

II. SMALL BUSINESSES PERFORM POORLY IN CITIES

The firms most likely to increase employment and expand operations are those with 25 to 499 employees, as opposed to the very largest or smallest firms.

The firms least likely to increase employment are the firms with 500 or more employees (27 percent). The least likely to expand their operations are those firms with fewer than 25 employees (22 percent).

These findings underscore a serious problem in our cities. There is evidence that smaller firms generally provide the greatest number of all net new jobs and expanded operations. The results of this survey suggest, however, that in cities the performance of smaller firms are, at best, equal to larger firms in these respects. As a result, significant job and capital investment expansion potential is lost. This fact may help to explain the severe economic problems encountered by many cities and the disparities between cities and suburbs. It is apparent that policies intended to assist local economies should focus on assisting small businesses to perform in cities as they do elsewhere, since small businesses generate most of the net new jobs.

III. FINANCIAL FIRMS LEAD EXPANSIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND OPERATIONS

The finance sector has the largest percentage of firms planning to increase employment (45 percent) and expand operations (33 percent).

The smallest percentage of firms planning to increase employment is the retail firms (26 percent), while the largest percentage planning

work force reductions is in manufacturing (8 percent).

The smallest percentage of firms planning to expand their operations is the transportation-public utilities firms (24 percent) and construction firms (25 percent).

IV. CITY'S QUALITY OF LIFE MORE IMPORTANT THAN BUSINESS-RELATED FACTORS

The perceived business climate of a city closely parallels the perceived quality of life in that city. Six of the seven variables viewed as most important by the respondents are overall city attributes and not necessarily business-related factors. They are:

(1) City government attitude toward business.

(2) Crime level.

(3) Adequacy of public facilities.(3) Adequacy of public facilities.

(4) Market demand for product or services.

(5) Adequacy of public services.
(6) Quality of city's schools.
(7) Cultural attractions.

Tax rates, business costs and labor factors, in general, are not viewed as important as the quality of life characteristics.

When comparing cities, the greatest disparities perceived by the respondents, once again, are in the quality of life characteristics.

The greatest perceived disparities between cities with the most favorable business climate and those with the least favorable are, in the following order:

Quality of city's schools.

Labor cost.

Adequacy of public facilities.

Crime level.

City government attitude toward business.

Personal tax rate.

One of the primary policy conclusions to be drawn is that improving the quality of life in cities where it is poor, and maintaining it where it is good, can have an important impact on decisions of firms to relocate, alter the size of their work force and reduce or expand their operations.

V. Businesses Overburdened by Regulations

The open-ended comments by respondents overwhelmingly cited the need for reduced Federal paperwork and regulations. This was the single most widely expressed sentiment and was universally stated by all types and sizes of firms in all cities.

IMPLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC POLICY

The results of this survey suggest that individual programs and policies which respond to a particular business need will probably be of limited success in encouraging firms to expand or attract new firms if it is not part of a comprehensive effort to upgrade the quality of life in the city. One of the primary policy conclusions to be drawn is that improving the city quality of life where it is poor can have a significant impact on decisions firms make regarding location and work force changes.

While in selected instances, government incentives may influence locational choice, it appears that firms consider pleasant, hospitable surroundings to be of paramount importance in their site selection. The data indicate that even in cities with the most favorable business climate, several important characteristics were viewed negatively, such as the crime level, personal tax rate and energy cost. However, in almost every instance, the characteristics of the cities with the least favorable business climate were rated lower than the characteristics of the cities with the most favorable business climate,

In particular, the survey reinforces the need to address the problems experienced by small businesses in cities. Small businesses possess the greatest potential for net new job creation and operation expansions. Evidence suggests that small businesses generate a large percentage of all the new jobs and in general the smaller the business the more likely it is to expand. Small businesses in cities, however, are not following this pattern. The results of this survey suggest that in cities smaller firms are at best equal to large firms with respect to planned expansion of work force and operations. As a result, significant job and capital investment expansion potential are lost. This fact may help to explain the severe economic problems encountered by many cities and the disparities between cities and their suburbs. It is apparent that policies intended to assist local economies should focus on assisting small businesses to perform in cities as they do elsewhere, since small businesses generate most of the new jobs.

In addition, it is important that economic development activities not be conducted in a vacuum. While programs to reduce labor costs. financing costs and taxes are important they should be part of an overall effort to upgrade the quality of life through improved schools. services, and public facilities. While the Federal Government can, and in the past has attempted to assist in many of these areas, they remain essentially the domain of local governments. Local tax rates and. most particularly, the city government attitude toward business are not only important, but also vary significantly between the most favorable and least favorable cities. These characteristics are determined exclusively by local government. This survey reinforces the importance of joint public-private efforts in resolving local problems and in designing suitable approaches to making cities more livable. Regardless of Federal initiatives, however, if the city government attitude toward business and the quality of life are not perceived as positive, the effectiveness of discrete programs and policies is likely to

be diminished.

COMMENTS BY RESPONDENTS

Following are some of the specific suggestions received from respondents on the appropriate government response to business needs. Generally, they fall into four distinct categories: Reducing regulations and paperwork, providing tax relief, assisting small businesses, and improving the quality of life in cities.

ATLANTA

"In order to interest the business community in the core urban area, the Federal Government must do the following: (1) Create a special tax (investment credit or property) that would provide economic relief for building or relocating into the core area. (2) Subsidize the business for hiring and training the urban unskilled unemployed. The Government could pay a direct subsidy per person employed or grant tax credits. (3) Lower property taxes that provide investment disincentives. Core urban areas have come to be havens for the nontaxable, nonprofit institution, leaving the remaining businesses an unbearable tax burden.

"Less government interference.

"Our No. 1 problem is labor. We need an efficient public personnel agency which will bring employers together with those who sincerely want to work. . . ."

Dallas

"Just please get government out of business. Quit regulating! Let business do what should be done—employ people—make reasonable profits and grow!

"The need is the availability of nonskilled employees that are mature and reliable. Training can be provided if the people are

available.

"Some of the problems or needs affecting employers of inner city employers include adequate public transportation, low cost public parking and availability of day-care centers for children."

DETROIT

"Complete revamping of work force and social assistance programs to bring unskilled individuals back into the labor market that

are now prevented from working by government programs.

"Tax credits for businesses that are forced to train employees in basic clerical skills, i.e., typing and shorthand. Our labor market is such that we must hire clerical persons with less than adequate skills and then train them.

"Aid in obtaining capital for expansion for small and medium size

businesses. . . ."

Los Angeles

"Stop paying benefits to unemployed that equal or exceed wages paid by industry. The present system tends to reward people for not

working.

"The increasing burden of compliance with the rules of the various regulatory bodies substantially increases costs both to the business organization and the ultimate consumer. This trend, if not reversed, could have dire economic consequences."

MINNEAPOLIS

"Reduce the capital gains tax so that small business has a better chance of survival in urban areas, and for that matter, anywhere else. . . .

"Reduce paperwork for reports, and so forth.

"Reduce capital gains tax.

"Reduce Federal expenditures.

"Direct grants to cities for commercial and industrial area rehabilitation."

NEW YORK

"The Federal Government needs to help urban areas by creating a better overall environment. The environment can be substantially improved through reducing unemployment; this can be done only by creating incentives which will provide light manufacturing jobs suitable to the unskilled workers who are the predominant number on the unemployment roles. Correction of the unemployment problem should help correct some of the other problems such as crime, deteriorating honsing, etc. The long-term solution would require massive aid to education, but this aid must be channeled into specific remedial programs and not to merely raise the present salaries of administrators and teachers.

"The Federal Government, through administration of welfare and unemployment compensation programs, should also devise incentives for people on these roles to move from areas of high unemployment to areas of relative labor shortages. The true unemployment rate of the country and of any given area is not now being measured accurately enough to provide the necessary information for such a program.

"Eliminate improper interferences by all levels of government and regulatory agencies which are arbitrary, inappropriate, and inconsistent with underlying statutes."

PHOENIX

"Stop government interference-let business operate without as-

sistance and it will be alright.

"The most obvious (solution) is to reduce Federal Government involvement in small business. The interference jeopardizes any incentive for staying in business. Help should be in the form of less government controls. Small business is "choking to death" on government regulations."

Pittsburgh

"(1) Encourage capital investment by increasing investment tax credit, and shortening depreciation periods. (2) Be more reasonable on environmental regulations. (3) lessen the burden of government data

requirements that business must prepare.

"Lower cost on financing and better conditions for the central city as far as labor, location and perhaps land donations would be useful. Actually, the Federal Government could only help on loans at lower rates (tax-free) or funds to permit local area to provide needed services."

SEATTLE

"Allow investment tax credit on real property in the inner cities.

Grant low interest loans to small business within the inner city.

"What we need is less involvement by the Federal Government. Federal support programs aren't a windfall. Every dollar received probably costs \$2 in taxes!"

St. Louis

"As far as St. Louis is concerned, the best way that the Federal Government can assist business in urban areas is to improve the public facilities. In addition, stabilization of the economy of the local government unit would be beneficial. If possible, the various Federal programs which presently assist cities should be better coordinated and

simplified.

"Încrease and improve personal and business safety and security in urban areas. People will move away from areas where their personal safety is at risk and where schools are of low caliber and high risk to their children. When families leave neighborhoods, businesses fail and leave. And larger businesses and industry is faced with increasing vandalism and employment problems. The collapse begins when security lessens. Federal assistance in funding and training of police—and supporting them in the courts would be two major steps.

"In the order listed (the Federal Government should):

"(1) Reduce Government spending.

"(2) Control money supply.

"(3) Reduce real taxes.

"(4) Reduce regulations."

METHODOLOGY

SELECTION OF CITIES

The 10 central cities selected for the survey are all large, industrial cities. Consideration was given to geographic dispersion and representation of economically growing and shrinking cities. The cities are as follows:

Atlanta New York Dallas Phoenix Detroit Pittsburgh Los Angeles Seattle St. Louis Minneapolis

SELECTION OF FIRMS

Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Program on Neighborhood and Regional Change maintains a computer file of 5.6 million U.S. business establishments obtained through Dun & Bradstreet records. By using MIT's computer system, known as ACCESS, a probability sample of 300 firms was drawn for each city. The firms were not con-

strained to a particular size or industrial category.

However, the sample was weighted toward larger employers. The committee's interest in developing this survey was not merely to generate information on firms, but also on employment. We sought to learn what was occurring to the employers of people. The sampling methodology therefore utilized employees rather than firms as the basis for selection. For each city, a random list of firms was converted into a random list of employees. Employees were selected at a given interval and the firms in which the individual worked became part of the sample. As a result, large employers were significantly more likely than small employers to be selected. In fact, a firm's probability of selection was exactly proportional to its number of employees. If no weighting had been utilized, a very large proportion of the sample would have been firms with fewer than four employees.

While there are some limitations connected with using the Dun & Bradstreet data, their files include businesses employing approximately 80 to 82 percent of all U.S. employees. Services, particularly professional services as doctors, lawyers, et cetera, tend to be underrepresented in the file. However, the broad scope and easy availability

of these data rendered it suitable for the committee's purpose.

SAMPLE SIZE

Of the sample of 3,000 firms, Dun & Bradstreet provided the names and addresses of 2,611 establishments. Each of these 2,611 firms was sent a survey. (See appendix for sample of survey instrument.) The survey instrument sent to each city was identical but for the name

of the particular city the form was sent to, which was identified

throughout the questions.

Each firm was asked to respond to the questions only for the branch or firm whose name appeared on the mailing label even if other branches, plants or subsidiaries were owned by the same firm or located in the same city.

After the initial mailing, nonrespondents received two additional copies of the survey, sent several weeks apart. In all, 288 surveys were returned due to incorrect addresses, or were otherwise unusable and 1,033 firms did not respond. Surveys which were not usable fell into three categories:

(1) Firms located outside of the central city.

(2) Public rather than private organizations, that is, U.S.

Army, school boards, et cetera.

(3) Firms which had gone out of business in the past year. Ultimately, the sample size included 2,323 establishments, of which 1,290 usable responses were received. Of these, 399 have fewer than 25 employees, 332 have 25 to 99, 346 have 100 to 499 and 205 have a work force of 500 employees or more.

There are 516 firms included in the most favorable business category, 547 in the somewhat favorable category, and 227 in the least

favorable category.

The industrial categories are as follows: 2

93 construction firms.

282 manufacturing firms.

75 transportation/public utility firms.

155 wholesale firms.

159 retail firms.

129 finance firms. 384 service firms.

¹ For eight firms, the size of the work force is unknown.

² Ten agriculture, forestry and fishery firms and three mining firms which responded were not included in the analyses by industrial sector.

I. BUSINESS CLIMATE

The preparation of this survey was based on the thesis that, the business owners' and managers' perception of a city's business climate is highly correlated with firm decisions to expand, contract or relocate. In formulating the survey, it was felt that the perception of business climate is the sum total of many factors—some seemingly nonbusiness in scope—and that the perception varies from one individual to the next. The premise was that regardless of specific data on factors which combine to form the business climate, perception of the climate itself influences firm decisions.

In the first question, the respondents were asked to rate the business climate in their city from highly favorable to highly unfavorable. Thus, we were able to obtain for each city, the percentage of firms in each city which felt the business climate was favorable and those which felt it was unfavorable.

The results were as follows:

TABLE 1,-PERCEPTION OF BUSINESS CLIMATE

City	Number of respondents	Favorable ¹	Unfavorable 1	no opinion
Dallas	140	98.6	0	1.4
Seattle	133	88.0	5.3	6. 7
Phoenix	147	82. 3	4.1	13. 6
Atlanta	116	81.9	3.4	14.
Pittsburgh	141	57.5	11.3	31.
St. Louis	141	57.4	14.2	28.
Minneapolis.	154	56.5	24.7	18.
Los Angeles	130	53. 1	10.0	36.
Detroit		30.7	33.9	35.
New York City	114	27.2	39.5	33. 3

¹ Percentage of respondents in each city.

Perception of Business Climate

Based on the response to the question of perception of business climate, the cities were divided into three categories:

Highly favorable: Cities in which at least 80 percent of the respondents viewed the business climate as favorable and less than 10 percent as unfavorable:

Dallas Phoenix Seattle Atlanta

Somewhat favorable: Cities in which more than 50 percent, but less than 80 percent, of the responses were favorable and between 10 to 25 percent were unfavorable:

Pittsburgh Minneapolis St. Louis Los Angeles

Least favorable: Cities in which less than 35 percent of the responses were favorable and more than 30 percent were unfavorable:

Detroit New York City

It should be noted that in general the smallest percentage of respondents who felt their city's business climate was favorable, the greater the percentage who expressed no opinion. In 8 of the 10 cities surveyed, of the respondents who did not view the business climate as favorable, a larger percentage expressed "no opinion" than "unfavorable." It appears there is a reluctance to indicate an unfavorable business climate and it might not be unreasonable to infer that those who expressed no opinion viewed the business climate more negatively than positively.

The analysis of the results of the survey which follows focuses on the variation in firm decisions between the city categories and the extent of the variation. Further, consideration is given to firm size (based on the number of employees) and the type of firm, that is, manufacturing, service, finance, wholesale, retail, public utilities-

transportation, and construction.

II. CHANGES IN WORK FORCE

All firms were asked whether in the next year they had plans to increase, decrease, or keep about the same their number of employees. They were further asked for a breakdown by type of employee: Blue collar, white collar, and clerical.

The largest increase in employment is planned in the most favorable cities. About 45 percent of the respondents in these cities are planning increases as opposed to approximately 35 percent of the somewhat favorable cities and 25 percent in the least favorable cities.

Reductions in work force are planned by 10 percent of the firms in the least favorable category, 6 percent in the somewhat favorable category and 4 percent in the most favorable category. Similarly, 65 percent of the firms in the least favorable category plan no increases or decreases in work force, contrasted with 59 percent in the somewhat favorable category and 52 percent in the most favorable category.

The variation is best illustrated by considering individual cities. In Phoenix, 50 percent of the respondents are planning to increase

their work force while in Detroit the rate is only 24 percent.

Similarly. 2 percent of the respondents in Dallas are planning work force reductions, while in New York City. 12 percent of the surveyed firms are planning to decrease employment levels.

CHANGES IN WORK FORCE: By CITY CATEGORY AND TYPE OF EMPLOYEE

It appears that the most favorable category has the largest percentage of firms planning to increase employment for each type of employee and the smallest percentage of firms which is planning to reduce each type of employee. As seen in the aggregate data, the opposite can be said for the firms in the least favorable category. The largest percentage of firms planning work force reductions is found in this category for each employee type. It should be noted, however, that in each category, and in each city, for each type of labor, more firms plan to increase their work force than plan to reduce it. This is true even in the least favorable cities. The greatest net differential, of course, of increase over decrease can be found in the most favorable category.

TABLE 2.—PERCENTAGE OF FIRMS PLANNING CHANGES IN WORK FORCE: BY CITY CATEGORY AND TYPE OF EMPLOYEE

	В	lue colla	r	W	hite colla	ľ		Clerical	
	In- crease	De- crease	No change	In- crease	De- crease	No change	In- crease	De- crease	No change
Most favorable	1 37.6	1 5. 6	1 56. 8 (263)	1 37. 2	1 3. 4	1 59. 3 (293)	1 33. 7	1 3. 7	1 62.6 (308)
Somewhat favorable.	1 29. 1 (137)	16.8	1 64. 0 (301)	1 28.9	1 5. 7	1 65. 3 (341)	1 25. 7	1 5. 1 (26)	1 69. 2 (355)
Least favorable	1 19. 6 (39)	111.1	1 69. 3	17.9	18.1		1 17. 0 (38)	18.9 (20)	1 74.1 (166)

Percent of firms responding for each category. Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding Note: Number in () is absolute number of firms.

CHANGES IN WORK FORCE: BY FIRM SIZE

In the aggregate, a greater percentage of very large firms (500 or more employees) plan to reduce their work force and a smaller percentage plan to increase their work force relative to other size categories. In net terms, the largest percentage of firms which plan to increase employees over those which plan to decrease employees in the coming year is in the two categories 25 to 99 employees and 100 to 499. A net of roughly one-third of the firms in each of these categories anticipates increases. The net percentage of the largest firms predicting increases is the lowest for all size categories—less than 20 percent.

TABLE 3.--1-YR PROJECTED WORK FORCE CHANGES: BY SIZE OF FIRM

	Less than 25 1	25 to 99 ¹	100 to 499 ¹	500 plus 1
Increase Decrease Keep the same	34. 5 5. 5 60. 0	41. 9 5. 4 52. 7	41. 0 4. 6 54. 3	27. 1 9. 2 63. 8
Number of responses	403	332	368	240

¹ Percentage of firms responding for each size category.

Note: Totals may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

CHANGES IN WORK FORCE: BY TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT AND SIZE OF FIRM

In each category—blue collar, white collar, and clerical—the largest percentage of firms planning increases over those planning decreases is in the size grouping 25 to 99 and 100 to 499. A net of approximately 30 percent of the firms in these size categories plan increases in blue collar, white collar, and clerical workers.

The lowest net percentage of firms planning increases in each category is the largest size (500 or more employees). Only a net of 9 percent of the firms plan increases in blue collar workers, 17 percent is white collar workers.

in white collar, and 14 percent in clerical.

TABLE 4.—PERCENTAGE OF FIRMS PROJECTING CHANGES IN WORK FORCE: BY TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT AND SIZE OF FIRM

		Blue collar	collar			White collar	ollar			Clerical	_	
1-yr work force plans	Less than 25	25 to 99	100 to 499	500 plus	Less than 25	25 to 99	100 to 499	Sul plus	Less than 25	25 to 88	100 to 499	500 plus
Planned work force expansions No change	(89) (163.1 (188) (17.0 (21)	136.1 (104) 157.3 (165) 16.6 (19)	135.0 (114) 159.8 (195) 15.2 (17)	19.5 (43) 170.0 (154) 110.5 (23)	123.9 (78) 171.5 (233) 14.6 (15)	134.1 (109) 160.9 (195) 15.0 (16)	135.5 (127) (60.9) (218) 13.6 (13)	126.0 (61) 165.1 (153) 18.9 (21)	1 20.5 (66) 1 75.2 (242) 14.3 (14)	128.8 (91) 166.8 (211) 14.4 (14)	134.5 (123) 162.2 (222) 13.4 (12)	123.9 165.8 (154) 10.3 (24)

I Percentage of firms responding for each size category. Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding. Note: Number in () is the absolute number,

CHANGES IN WORK FORCE: BY CITY CATEGORY AND SIZE OF FIRM

Across the board, in each size interval, the smallest net percentage of firms planning work force increases over those planning decreases is in the least favorable category. The net percentage of firms planning increases in the least favorable category is relatively constant for 1 to 24, 25 to 99, and 100 to 499 employee firms. However, for the largest firms a larger proportion is planning work force reductions than expansions. The net percentage of large firms planning reductions is 3.4 percent.

Similarly in the most favorable and somewhat favorable categories, the largest establishments are planning the smallest net percentage of work force expansions—35 percent and 18 percent,

respectively.

Unfortunately, these data measure only the percentage of firms planning work force changes and not the magnitude of the change. However, consistent throughout the data, the smallest net percentage of firms planning work force increases is found in the largest firms. In addition, the largest percentage of firms planning work force reductions are the firms with 500 or more employees.

TABLE 5.-PERCENTAGE OF FIRMS PLANNING CHANGES IN WORK FORCE: BY CITY CATEGORY AND SIZE OF FIRM

		Most favorable	rable			Somewhat favorable	avorable			Least favorable	rable	1
	Less than 25 1	25 to 99 1	100 to 499 1	500 plus 1	Less than 25 1	25 to 99 1	100 to 499 1	500 plus 1	Less than 25 ¹	25 to 99 i	100 to 499 1	500 plus 1
Increase Decrease Keep the same.	44.0 3.8 52.2	48.6 3.6 47.8	42.1 4.9 53.0	40.5 5.4 54.1	28.0 5.7 66.3	39.0 5.9 55.1	45.3 4.7 50.0	25.5 7.5 67.0	29.0 8.7 62.3	32.8 8.6 58.6	25.9	13.3 16.7 70.0
Nnmber of responses	159	138	164	74	175	136	150	106	69	28	54	909

1 Percentage of firms responding for each size category. Totals may not equal 100 perceut due to rounding.

CHANGES IN WORK FORCE: BY INDUSTRY TYPE

In the aggregate, the largest percentage of firms planning to increase their work force is in the finance sector—45 percent. This contrasts with the retail sector in which only 1 in 4 of the firms

surveyed plans to expand the number of employees.

In net terms (increases less decreases), the largest percentage of firms planning increases again is located in the finance sector (39 percent) and the smallest in retailing (20 percent). However, in absolute percentages, the largest percentage of firms planning work force reductions is in the manufacturing sector (8 percent) and the smallest percentage is in services (4 percent).

TABLE 6.—PERCENTAGE OF FIRMS PLANNING CHANGES IN WORK FORCE: BY INDUSTRY TYPE

	Construc- tion	Manu- facturing	Transporta- tion/public utilities	Wholesale	Retail	Finance	Services
Increase Decrease Keep the same Number of responses	1 39. 6	1 38. 6	1 32. 9	1 38. 0	1 25. 6	1 44. 5	1 37. 4
	1 5. 2	1 7. 8	1 6. 6	1 6. 1	1 6. 1	1 5. 8	1 4. 2
	1 55. 2	1 53. 6	1 60. 5	1 55. 8	1 68. 3	1 49. 6	1 58. 4
	96	293	76	163	164	137	401

¹ Percentage of firms responding by industry type.

Note: Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

CHANGES IN WORK FORCE: BY CITY CATEGORY

The data in table 7 are consistent with the work conducted by Birch 1 and by Jusenius and Ledebur.2 They conclude that the difference in employment growth between growing and declining regions is not a factor of differential rates of job losses but is attributable to the rate at which job are replaced. The results of this survey indicate the percentage of firms planning reductions does not sharply differ from one category to the next. The difference between the percentage of firms planning reductions in the most favorable and least favorable categories is only 5 percent. The variation in the percentage of firms planning employment increases, however, is 19 percent.

TABLE 7.—PERCENTAGE OF FIRMS PLANNING CHANGES IN WORK FORCE: BY CITY CATEGORY

	Most favorable	Somewhat favorable	Least favorable
Increase	1 44. 1	1 34. 7	1 25. 3
	1 4. 3	1 5. 8	1 9. 5
	535	567	241

¹ Percentage of firms responding for each category. Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

¹ Birch, et al., "The Behavioral Foundations of Neighborhood Change," report submitted to U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, March 1977.

² Jusenius, Carol L. and Ledebur, Larry C., "Documenting the 'Decline' of the North, Economic Development Research Report, U.S. Department of Commerce, June 1978.

III. BUSINESS OPTIONS BEING CONSIDERED AND DECIDED UPON

Firms were first asked whether in the last year they had considered:

Moving away from the city.

Expanding central city operations. Reducing scope of city operations.

Selling in lieu of going out of business.

Going out of business. None of the above.

Next they were asked if a decision had been made regarding any of the above options.

Table 8 indicates the aggregate response:

TABLE 8.—BUSINESS OPTIONS DECIDED UPON AND BEING CONSIDERED

	Considered 1 2	Decided 3
Move away from city. Expand within city. Reduce operations in city Sell business. Go out of business. None of the above.	11. 7 34. 7 9. 3 8. 2 2. 9 44. 9	3. 4 29. 9 3. 9 3. 1 . 6 59. 1

¹ Total exceeds 100 percent due to respondents who are considering more than 1 option.

OPTIONS BEING CONSIDERED AND DECIDED UPON: BY CITY CATEGORY

In virtually every instance, negative decisions (reduce operations, move away, sell, go out of business) were made by a larger percentage of firms located in the least or somewhat favorable category than in the most favorable category. Conversely, 17 percent more of the firms in the most favorable category have decided to expand their central

city operations than in the least favorable category.

The magnitude of the percentage of firms and the disparity between the most favorable and least favorable category is even greater for those considering expanding (as opposed to having made a decision). The difference between the percentage of firms considering expanding in the most favorable and least favorable categories is 20 percent. In addition, the trend of a larger percentage of the firms in the least favorable category having decided upon negative options, as compared to the most favorable category is magnified when analyzing the data for those considering negative options; as is the disparity between the most favorable and least favorable categories.

In the least favorable category, twice as many responses indicated negative actions being considered (moving, selling, going out of business, reducing operations) than positive action (expanding). This contrasts with the most favorable cities in which twice as many re-

² Percentage of total responses to question.

³ Percentage of firms responding to question.

sponses indicated consideration is being given to expanding than to taking negative actions. The inescapable conclusion is that a significantly larger percentage of the firms surveyed in these cities are dissatisfied with their present situation as compared to the most favor-

able category.

More specifically, for example, while nearly 40 percent of the responses from Detroit indicated negative options are being considered only 7 percent of the Dallas responses indicated negative considerations. On the other end of the scale, 47 percent of the responses from Dallas and 46 percent from Phoenix indicated expansions are being considered in central city operations, while only 20 percent of the New York responses and 22 percent of the St. Louis responses indicated such positive actions are being considered.

While the data concerning respondents who have decided upon a specific course of action provides meaningful information about what is happening in a city currently or may occur in the immediate future, an analysis of the options being considered can perhaps shed some light on the economic future of the cities. The conclusion appears to be that the disparities between growing and declining cities remain and these cities are not likely to witness a reversal of the current

trends in the near future.

TABLE 9.—BUSINESS OPTIONS BEING CONSIDERED AND DECIDED UPON: BY CITY CATEGORY

		Considering 1			Decided 1	
	Most	Somewhat	Least	Most	Somewhat	Least
	favorable	favorable	favorable	favorable	favorable	favorable
Moving away	5. 9	12. 8	22. 3	2. 2	3. 2	6. 6
	45. 2	29. 0	24. 8	38. 7	24. 7	22. 0
	4. 2	10. 1	18. 5	2. 0	4. 5	7. 0
	7. 6	8. 4	9. 2	2. 9	3. 2	3. 5
	1. 5	3. 2	5. 0	. 6	. 7	0
	43. 3	48. 2	40. 8	53. 6	63. 7	60. 8
Number of responses	529	562	238	511	534	227

¹ Percentage of responses for each category.

Business Options Decided Upon: By Firm Size

The largest percentage of firms planning to expand their operations at their present location are the 25 to 99 employee and 100 to 499 employee firms (35 percent and 33 percent, respectively). A similar percentage of the largest firms is planning to expand—31 percent. The largest firms, however, have the highest percentage of firms planning to reduce operations—8 percent. The percentage of firms planning negative actions varies between 17 percent for the smallest firms, 8 percent for the 25 to 99 employee firms, 8 percent for firms of 100 to 499, and 11 percent for the largest firms.

Unlike the data on employment increases, the lowest percentage of firms planning to expand operations is the smallest firms (22 percent). This size category also contains the largest percentage of firms planning to move (6 percent). Presumably, these firms are prospering, but do not find the central city an advantageous location in which

to expand.

Note: Options considered: Totals exceed 100 percent due to respondents who are considering more than 1 of the above options. Options decided: Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

This finding, in combination with the data on work force changes in large part provides the key to the economic problems experienced by cities vis-a-vis their suburbs and nonmetropolitan areas. Small businesses (20 or fewer employees), in general, provide the vast majority of net new jobs and the highest percentage of operation expansions. However, small firms are not thriving in cities to the extent that they are elsewhere. As a result significant employment and operation expansion potential is lost. This is a major problem facing cities today.

TABLE 10.-BUSINESS OPTIONS DECIDED UPON: BY FIRM SIZE

	Less than 25 1	25 to 99 1	100 to 4991	500 plus i
Expand operations	61.2	35. 4 56. 6	32. 5 59. 8	31. 58.
Move Reduce Sell	3. 1	2. 8 2. 2 2. 8	2. 0 3. 7 2. 0	7.
Go out of business	1.8	0.	0.	0
Number of responses	381	316	348	22

 $^{^{1}}$ Percentages of firms responding for each size category. Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

Business Options Decided Upon: By City Category and Size of Firm

In the most favorable category, the largest percentage of firms planning to expand at their present location is the largest firms. Over half the firms with more than 500 employees surveyed in the most favorable cities plan to expand. Since the percentage of firms in this category exceeds the percentage planning to increase employment, it can be assumed that a high proportion of the large firms involved are planning capital intensive (labor saving) investments.

In the somewhat favorable and least favorable categories the largest percentage of firms planning expansions is found in the 25 to 99 and 100 to 499 employee category. These data closely parallel the findings related to proposed changes in the work force. The greater percentage of firms in these two categories are planning to increase employment than to expand their operations, is probably attributable to the fact that some of the expanded operations will be labor intensive while some of the firms which plan to keep the size of their operations constant, may increase their work force.

TABLE 11,—BUSINESS OPTIONS DECIDED UPON: BY CITY CATEGORY AND SIZE OF FIRM

		Most favorable	rorable			Somewhat	Somewhat favorable			Least fa	Least favorable	
	Less than 25 1	25 to 99 t	25 to 99 ¹ 100 to 499 ¹	500 plus 1	Less than 25 1	25 to 99 ¹	25 to 99 t 100 to 499 t	500 plus 1	Less than 25 1	25 to 99 i	25 to 99 ¹ 100 to 499 ¹	500 plus 1
Expand More regative options No change.	28.9 3.9 8.6 58.6	43.6 1.5 5.3 49.6	38.7 .6 2.6 55.1	50.7 2.8 5.6 5.6	17.2 7.4 7.4 12.3 63.2	30.2 8 2.3 66.7	28.9 2.1 9.2 59.9	24. 0 1. 0 8. 0 66. 0	18.2 7.6 12.1 62.1	27.8 11.1 11.1 50.0	23. 5 5. 9 5. 9 64. 7	19. 1.8 12.5 66.1
Number of responses	152	133	155	71	162	129	142	100	99	54	51	96

i Percentage of firms of a particular size interval planning change in operation. Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

Business Options Decided Upon: By Industry Type

The percentage of firms planning to expand at their present location does not vary significantly across industrial sectors. The largest percentage of firms planning to expand their operations is in the finance sector (33 percent). The lowest percentage of firms planning to expand is found in the transportation-public utility sector (24.3 percent). The difference between the sector with the greatest percentage of firms planning expansions and the lowest is only 8.3 percent.

The percentage of firms planning to expand their operations at their present location, is lower than the percentage planning to increase their work force in each industrial sector, except retailing.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMPLOYMENT INCREASES AND EXPANSION OF OPERATIONS

The lower percentage of firms in virtually every sector planning to expand as compared with those planning to increase their work force can probably be explained by the large percentage of firms that plan to keep their plant status quo but may be expanding their work force. In the aggregate, 30 percent of the respondents are planning to expand their operations at their present location while a total of 37 percent plan to increase their work force.

Of the firms planning to increase their work force, only 52 percent are also planning to expand their operations. The remaining firms, it appears, will be increasing their work force but not their capital investment. Thus, the planned increase in employment is probably to utilize unused capacity and will not generate increased investment.

On the other hand, 64 percent of the firms planning to expand their operations at their present location are also planning to increase their work force. It can be assumed therefore that the other 36 percent are planning capital intensive expansions which will not affect their work force.

However, 26 percent of the firms planning to keep their operations status quo are planning to increase employment.

TABLE 12.—BUSINESS OPTIONS DECIDED UPON: BY INDUSTRIAL TYPE

	Construc- tion 1	Manufac- turing 1	Transporta- tion/public utilities ¹	Wholesale I	Retail 1	Finance 1	Services
Expand No change Move Reduce Sell Go out of business	24. 7 64. 5 3. 2 1. 1 4. 3 2. 2	29. 5 56. 1 5. 2 6. 6 2. 2	24. 3 70. 0 2. 9 0 2. 9	30. 2 58. 4 4. 0 4. 0 3. 4	29. 4 58. 8 1. 3 4. 4 5. 0 1. 3	32.6 56.6 2.3 6.2 2.3 0	31. 58. 3. 2.
Number of responses	93	271	70	149	160	129	38

¹ Percenage of firms responding for each industral type. Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

IV. CITY CHARACTERISTICS

The firms surveyed were provided with a list of 26 variables and were asked to rate each as to whether it is "strongly encouraging," or "discouraging" them to stay or expand at their present location. They were also given the option of selecting "does not apply" or "unimportant."

Table 13 indicates the relative importance of each characteristic and the difference in perception between the respondents in the most

favorable and least favorable categories.

TABLE 13.—IMPORTANCE OF CITY CHARACTERISTICS

	Importance	Mean score of	Difference		
City characteristics	ranked by response rate	Most favorable	Least favorable	of means most/ least	
ity government attitude toward business	88. 5	0.54	-0.21	0. 7	
rime level	88.0	35	1. 14	. 7	
dequacy of public facilities	85. 9	. 74	. 32	. 4	
larket demand for product or service	85. 1	1.14	1.04	. 1	
dequacy of public services	82.8	. 95	. 15	. 8	
uality of city's schools	82.2	. 58	71	1. 2	
ultural attractions	80.6	1.03	1.03	0	
ost of energy	80.0	46	92	. 4	
vailability of skilled workers	78. 2	. 08	24	. 3	
ersonal tax rate	75. 6	- . 28	-1.03	. 7	
ocal property tax rate	74.0	− . 12	- . 79	. 6	
abor cost	73. 9	. 09	— . 75		
orporzte tax rate vailability of professional employees	69. 1	- . 17	91		
vailability of professional employees	66. 9	. 33	08		
ost of financingersonal ties to local neighborhood	59. 4	—. 37	—. 49		
ersonal ties to local neighborhood	59. 4	. 65	. 02		
ost of land	58. 8	—. 32	—. 33		
ax depreciation	58.5	. 21	−. 05		
vailability of unskilled workers	58.3	. 15	. 19		
vailability of investment tax credit	55. 4	. 26	. 04		
vailability of short-term financing	55. 3	. 48	. 13		
vailability of land	54.9	. 30	05		
vailability of long-term financing	52.4	. 25	04		
xistence of labor unions	46.6	31	66		
igh education level of workers	43. 2	. 42	. 18		
ow education level of workers	35. 2	22	51		

The first column indicates the importance of the variable but does not attach a value (negative or positive) to the variable. The score was arrived at by subtracting all the responses (for each variable) which had indicated "does not apply" or "unimportant." The remaining responses were grouped together and are given as a percentage of responses. For each variable, though the rate does not indicate direction, it does demonstrate the relative importance of each characteristic.

To arrive at the last three columns, a value ranging from +2 to -2 was assigned to each given response from strongly encouraging (+2) to strongly discouraging (-2). The last column indicates the difference between the mean score for the most favorable and least favorable category for each variable.

Thus in relative terms the seven most important variables are:

(1) City government attitude towards business.

(2) Crime level.

(3) Adequacy of public facilities.

(4) Market demand for product or services.

(5) Adequacy of public services.(6) Quality of city's schools.

(7) Cultural attractions.

It is apparent that overall city characteristics, rather than particular characteristics which are associated with business, are paramount. The market demand for product or services is the only directly business-related attribute of the seven viewed as most important. The city government attitude toward business, the most important characteristic, is probably not conditioned by any one factor, but is a reflection of a combination of municipal functions and attitudes. Of the tax options, personal income tax appears to be most important, followed closely by local property tax rate.

Again, labor cost and personal tax rate being the exceptions, four of the six factors with the greatest variation between city categories are overall attributes, and not directly associated with business costs. The evidence seems to indicate that the overall quality of life in a city

is particularly significant from the business perspective.

To recap, the greatest difference between cities perceived to have the most favorable business climate and the least favorable business climate are in quality of life characteristics and not business related factors, although generally the most favorable category rates better on business related factors, as well.

Thus, the business climate is perceived as the sum total of environmental factors which directly affect the firm's owners, employees, their

families as well as the operation of the business itself.

APPENDIX

SAMPLE

Congress of the United States

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

0 (1-2)

_(3-5) 0 1 (6-7)

SURVEY OF CENTRAL CITIES BUSINESS NEEDS

Please answer the questions below by marking an X or providing the information requested in the space provided. If the question does not apply to your operation, please either leave the space blank or indicate "n/a" (not applicable) and go to the next question. Please answer the questions as they apply to your business operations only in the city of Atlanta.

1.	First, how would you rate the business climate in Atlanta? (Please mark an X in the appropriate space.) (1) Highly Favorable(2) Favorable(3) Neither Favorable nor Unfavorable	(8)
2.	(4) Unfavorable(5) Highly Unfavorable Of the cities that are listed below, which one do you feel has the most favorable business climate?	(0)
	(Please mark an X in only one space.)	
	(1) Atlanta (2) Los Angeles (3) Pittsburgh (4) St. Louis	
	(5) Detroit(6) Minneapolis(7) Phoenix(8) Dallas(9) New York(10) Seattle	(9-10)
	2(a). Why?	(>10)
		(11-12
3.	In the past year, have you had a problem hiring employees whose qualifications meet your needs? (1) Yes(2) No (Go to Q. 4)	(13)
	3(a). (IF "YES") What was the greatest problem (for example, not enough workers with managerial skills available)?	
		(14-15
4.	Approximately how many blue collar workers, white collar and clerical workers do you presently employ in your business in Atlanta? (For the purposes of this question blue collar workers are defined as skilled and unskilled laborers, white collar workers are managerial and professional employees, and clerical includes secretarial workers.)	(17.1.
	Number of blue collar workers	(16-20
	Number of white collar workers	(21-25
	Number of clerical workers	(26-30
	4(a). Within the next year, do you have plans to increase, decrease or keep about the same the number of employees in your business in the city of Atlanta?	
	(1) Increase(2) Decrease(3) Keep the Same	(31)
	4(b). (IF EITHER "INCREASE" OR "DECREASE") By about what percentage does your firm in the city of Atlanta expect to increase or decrease its number of blue collar, white collar, and clerical workers during the next year? (Please mark an X in the appropriate box	.)
	BLUE-COLLAR WORKERS	
	DECREASE BY INCREASE BY	
	50-100% 25-49% 10-24% 1-9% NO 1-9% 10-24% 25-49% 50-100%	
	CHANGE (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)	(32)
	WHITE COLLAR WORKERS	
	DECREASE BY INCREASE BY	
	50-100% 25-49% 10-24% 1-9% NO 1-9% 10-24% 25-49% 50-100% CHANGE	
	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)	(33)
	CLERICAL WORKERS	
	DECREASE BY INCREASE BY	
	50-100% 25-49% 10-24% 1-9% NO 1-9% 10-24% 25-49% 50-100% CHANGE	
	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)	(34)

5.	In the	last year, has your business seriously considered. (Please mark an X in all that apply.)	
		(1) Moving away from the city of Atlanta	(35)
		(1) Expanding operations in the city of Atlanta	(36)
		(1) Reducing scope of operations in the city of Atlanta	(37)
		(1) Selling in lieu of going out of business (i.e., changing ownership)	(38)
		(1) Going out of business	(39)
		(1) No, none of the above considered	(40)
	If you	are considering a move, where are you thinking of moving to?	
			(41-42)
	5(a).	Has your business made a decision (even if it is tentative) to.	
		(1) Move away from the city of Atlanta	(43)
		(1) Expand operations in the city of Atlanta	(44)
		(1) Reduce scope of operations in the city of Atlanta	(45)
		(1) Sell in lieu of going out of business	(46)
		(1) Go out of business	(47)
		(1) No, none of the above decided	(48)
		If you have decided to move, where are you moving to?	
			(49-50)
6.	(Pleas	1969, has your firm expanded or increased any of the following? ie mark an X in <u>all</u> that apply.)	
		(1) Number of employees	(51)
		(1) New line of products or services	(52)
		_ (1) Capital investment	(53)
	6(a).	(IF YOU MARKED AN X IN <u>ANY</u> OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in <u>all</u> that apply.)	
		(1) Commercial bank or financial institution	(54)
		(1) Government loan	(55)
		(1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits)	(56)
		(1) State industrial development corporation	(57)
		(1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital)	(58)
		(1) Other (please specify)	
			(59-60)
	6(b).	Is access to capital a problem?	
	0(0).	(1) Yes(2) No	(61)
			(0.)
	6(c).	ls cost of capital a problem (i.e., high interest rates)?	(62)
		(1) Yes(2) No	(02)
	6(d).	the same functions as your Atlanta facility?	
		(1) Yes (2) No	(63)
		If so, where?	(64-65)

								1 (1-2)
							0 2	_ (3-5) ! (6-7)
7.	We are interested in finding out what condition business in either encouraging or discouraging list, please mark an X in the appropriate space encourages, discourages or strongly discourage the advantages or disadvantages of staying in A please mark an X in the "Does Not Apply" col PRESENT EXPERIENCE and NOT on what y	you to s indicati s your fi atlanta?) lumn. <u>Pl</u>	tay or exing whether to state of the color o	pand yo er the co y or exp ondition ASE YO	ur firm tondition and in A does no UR ANS	here. Frestrongly	ortant for y rom the fol y encourage (that is, wh	our lowing es, at are
		Does Not Apply	Strongly	Encour	- Unim- portant		Strongly Discour- aging	
	LABOR Availability of Skilled Workers Availability of Unskilled Workers Existence of Labor Unions Low Education Level of Workers High Education Level of Workers Labor Cost at Present Location Availability of Professional Employees							(8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14)
	FINANCING Availability of Long-Term Financing Availability of Short-Term Financing Cost of Financing							(15) (16) (17)
	TAXES Local Property Tax Rate Corporate Tax Rate Availability of Investment Tax Credit Tax Depreciation Personal Tax Rate							(18) (19) (20) (21) (22)
	CITY GOVERNMENT Adequacy of Public Services, i.e., trash collec- tion, fire protection Adequacy of Public Facilities, i.e., sewers,							(23)
	transportation, roads Attitudes of City Government to Business Quality of Schools for Employees' Children Personal Ties to Local Neighborhood Crime Level Cultural Attractions							(24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29)
	OTHER DEMAND AND COST FACTORS Market Demand for your Product or Service Availability of Land Cost of Land Cost of Energy							(30) (31) (32) (33)
	OTHER (Please be Very Specific)							(34) (35) (36) (37) (38) _(39-40) _(41-42)
8.	The Government is considering several possible type of government policy, program or assistar						What	_(43-44) _(45-46) _(47-48)
	(Please mark an X next to your top three choic (1) Low interest loans (1) Tax relief (i.e., investment tax cre (1) Improved public services (i.e., pol (1) Wage subsidy (i.e., credit on Fede employees hired.) (1) Improved public facilities (i.e., ho	edit, acce ice, fire, ral tax p	elerated d transpor payment b	epreciat tation, e based on	ion, tax	abatem	ent, etc.)	(49) (50) (51) (52) (53)
	(1) Job training programs(1) Less government interference(1) Other (please specify)							(54) (55)

(56-57)

				0 (1-2)
			-	(3-5)
330 4 16	W 1 1 C			0 3 (6-7)
What, if any, government programs or assistance, utilized by your firm in Atlanta? (Please mark all		te or Federal	has ever been	
attaced by your min in retained (rease mark an	Local (1)	State (1)	Federal (1)	
Des francisco de la citata de la constancia de la constan				
Professional technological assistance Low interest loans	(8)	(20)	(32)	
Loan Guarantee	(10)	(22)		
Grants for training programs	(11)	(23)	(35)	
Grants for facility development	(12)	(24)	(36)	
Donation of land	(13)	(25)	(37)	
Provision of facility under leaseback arrangemen		(26)	(38)	
Worker training	(15)	(27)		
Site selection assistance	(16)	(28)	(40)	
Development of public facilities to meet your bu	Isiness	(20)	(11)	
needs (e.g., sewer system, access road) None	(17)	(29)		
Other (Please Be Specific)	(10)	(30)	(42)	
Other (rease be specific)	-			
	(19)	(31)	(43)	
				(44-4:
			_	(46-4
What type of government tax benefits or tax religovernment? (Mark an X in all that apply.)	ef does your bus	iness get fror	n each level of	
	Local	State	Federal	
	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Property tax relief	(48)		(58)	
		(33)		
	(40)			
Accelerated depreciation	(49)	(54)	(59)	
Accelerated depreciation Investment tax credit	(49)	(55)	(60)	
Accelerated depreciation	(49)	(54) (55) (56)	(60)	
Accelerated depreciation Investment tax credit Employment tax credit	(49)	(55)	(60)	
Accelerated depreciation Investment tax credit Employment tax credit	(49) (50) (51)	(55)	(60)	
Accelerated depreciation Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify)	(49) (50) (51) (51)	(55)	(60)	(63-6-
Accelerated depreciation Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify)	(49) (50) (51) (51) (52) ow the Federal ((55) (56) (57) Government r	(60) (61)	(63-6-
Accelerated depreciation Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about he business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Com	(49) (50) (51) (51) (52) ow the Federal ((55) (56) (57) Government r	(60) (61)	(63-6
Accelerated depreciation Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about he business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Com	(49) (50) (51) (51) (52) ow the Federal ((55) (56) (57) Government r	(60) (61)	(63-6
Accelerated depreciation Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about he business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Com	(49) (50) (51) (51) (52) ow the Federal ((55) (56) (57) Government r	(60) (61)	(63-6-
Accelerated depreciation Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about he business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Com	(49) (50) (51) (51) (52) ow the Federal ((55) (56) (57) Government r	(60) (61)	(63-6-
Accelerated depreciation Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about he business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Com	(49) (50) (51) (51) (52) ow the Federal ((55) (56) (57) Government r	(60) (61)	(63-6
Accelerated depreciation Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about he business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Com	(49) (50) (51) (51) (52) ow the Federal ((55) (56) (57) Government r	(60) (61)	(63-6
Accelerated depreciation Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about he business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Com	(49) (50) (51) (51) (52) ow the Federal ((55) (56) (57) Government r	(60) (61)	(63-6
Accelerated depreciation Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about he business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Com	(49) (50) (51) (51) (52) ow the Federal ((55) (56) (57) Government r	(60) (61)	(63-6
Accelerated depreciation Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about he business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Com	(49) (50) (51) (51) (52) ow the Federal ((55) (56) (57) Government r	(60) (61)	(63-6
Accelerated depreciation Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about he business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Com	(49) (50) (51) (51) (52) ow the Federal ((55) (56) (57) Government r	(60) (61)	(63-6
Accelerated depreciation Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about he business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Com	(49) (50) (51) (51) (52) ow the Federal ((55) (56) (57) Government r	(60) (61)	(63-6
Accelerated depreciation Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about he business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Com	(49) (50) (51) (51) (52) ow the Federal ((55) (56) (57) Government r	(60) (61)	
Accelerated depreciation Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about he business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Com (Please feel free to add additional sheets for your	— (49) — (50) — (51) — (52) ow the Federal (mittee would apr comments.)	(55) (56) (57) Government r oppreciate havi	(60)(61)(62) might assist ing them.	
Accelerated depreciation Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about he business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Com (Please feel free to add additional sheets for your please feel free to add additional sheets for your please feel free to add additional sheets for your please feel free to add additional sheets for your please feel free to add additional sheets for your please feel free to add additional sheets for your please feel free to add additional sheets for your please feel free to add additional sheets for your please feel free to add additional sheets for your please feel free to add additional sheets for your please feel free to add additional sheets for your please feel free to add additional sheets for your please feel free feel feel	— (49) — (50) — (51) — (52) ow the Federal (mittee would apr comments.)	(55) (56) (57) Government r oppreciate havi	(60)(61)(62) might assist ing them.	
Accelerated depreciation Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about he business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Com (Please feel free to add additional sheets for your	— (49) — (50) — (51) — (52) ow the Federal (mittee would apr comments.)	(55) (56) (57) Government r oppreciate havi	(60)(61)(62) might assist ing them.	
Accelerated depreciation Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about he business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Com (Please feel free to add additional sheets for your please feel free to add additional sheets for your please feel free to add additional sheets for your please feel free to add additional sheets for your please feel free to add additional sheets for your please feel free to add additional sheets for your please feel free to add additional sheets for your please feel free to add additional sheets for your please feel free to add additional sheets for your please feel free to add additional sheets for your please feel free to add additional sheets for your please feel free to add additional sheets for your please feel free feel feel	— (49) — (50) — (51) — (52) ow the Federal (mittee would apr comments.)	(55) (56) (57) Government r oppreciate havi	(60)(61)(62) might assist ing them.	(63-6)
Accelerated depreciation Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about he business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Com (Please feel free to add additional sheets for your please feel free to add additional sheets for your please feel free to add additional sheets for your please feel free to add additional sheets for your please feel free to add additional sheets for your please feel free to add additional sheets for your please feel free to add additional sheets for your please feel free to add additional sheets for your please feel free to add additional sheets for your please feel free to add additional sheets for your please feel free to add additional sheets for your please feel free to add additional sheets for your please feel free feel feel	— (49) — (50) — (51) — (52) ow the Federal (mittee would apr comments.)	(55) (56) (57) Government r oppreciate havi	(60)(61)(62) might assist ing them.	

Thank you very much for taking the time to complete this questionnaire. If you have any questions, please contact Deborah Matz at (202) 224-5171. After you have completed the questionnaire, please place it in the postage paid envelope and send it to the Joint Economic Committee, G-133 Dirksen Building, Washington, D.C. 20510.

Congress of the United States

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

0 (1-2) (3-5) 0 1 (6-7)

SURVEY OF CENTRAL CITIES BUSINESS NEEDS

Please answer the questions below by marking an X or providing the information requested in the space provided. If the question does not apply to your operation, please either leave the space blank or indicate "n/a" (not applicable) and go to the next question. Please answer the questions as they apply to your business operations only in the city of Atlanta.

1.	First, how (Please mar	would you k an X in	rate the b	usiness ci	limate in At ce.)	lanta?				
						Z(3) N	leither Fav	orable nor	Unfavorable	
	1.7 (4) U	Jn favorabl	e <u>1.7</u> (5)	Highly	Unfavorable					(8)
2.	Of the citie (Please mar	s that are	listed belo only one s	w, which pace.)	one do you	feel has	the most	favorable l	ousiness climate?	
	60.4(1) A				es(3)	Pittsbu	irgh 1 <u>.0</u> (4	4) St. Lo	uis	
	(5) [Detroit	(6) 1	Minneapo	lis 5 <u>.9</u> (7)					
	1.0 (9) N									(9-10)
	2(a). Wh	y?								(11-12
3.	In the past	year, have	you had a	problem	hiring emp	loyees w	hose qual	fications r	neet your needs?	
			48.	7(1) Y	es 5	1.3(2)	No (Go t	o Q. 4)		(13)
			Vhat was tl ills availab		<u>t</u> problem (for exan	nple, not e	nough wo	rkers with	
	_									
	_									(14-15
4.	Approxima	tely how r	nany blue	collar wo	orkers, white	collar a	and clerica	l workers o	lo you presently	,
	employ in y	your busin	ess in Atla	nta? (Fo	the purpos	es of th	is question	blue colla	r workers are	
					wnite collar ial workers.)		s are mana	igeriai and	professional	
			_		Nur	nber of	blue colla	workers		(16-20
					Nur	nber of	white coll	ar workers		(21-25
			_		Nur					(26-30
	4(a). Wit	hin the ne	xt year, do	you hav	e plans to <u>ir</u> business in	crease,	decrease o		ut the same	
) Decrease			ç		(31)
		/							ge does your	(51)
	firn	n in the cit	y of Atlan	ta expec	t to increase	or decr	ease its nu	mber of bl	ue collar, white	
				ers durin	g the next y	ear? (Pl	ease mark	an X in th	e appropriate bo	x.)
	BLUE-COL									
		DECREA	ASE BY				INCI	REASE BY		
	1.9	1.9	5.7	1.9	35.8	17.0	22.6	5.7	7.5	
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO CHANGE	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(32)
	WHITE CO	LLAR WO	ORKERS							
		DECREA	ASE BY				INCI	REASE BY	,	
	1.8	1.8		5.4	B5.7	32.1	17.9	5.4		
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	CHANGE (5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(33)
	CLERICAI	WORKE	RS							
		DECREA	ASE BY				INCI	REASE BY	,	
	3.5	1.8		5.3	1 42.1	36.8	8.8		1.8	
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	CHANGE (5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(34)

5	In the last year, has your business seriously considered. (Please mark an X in all that apply.)	
	4.9 (1) Moving away from the city of Atlanta	(35)
	33.3 (1) Expanding operations in the city of Atlanta	(36)
	5.7 (1) Reducing scope of operations in the city of Atlanta	(37)
	6.5 (1) Selling in lieu of going out of business (i.e., changing ownership)	(38)
	0.8 (1) Going out of business	(39)
	48.8 (1) No, none of the above considered	(40)
	If you are considering a move, where are you thinking of moving to?	
		_ (41-42)
	5(a). Has your business made a decision (even if it is tentative) to:	
	3.7 (1) Move away from the city of Atlanta	(43)
	28.4 (1) Expand operations in the city of Atlanta	(44)
	3.7 (1) Reduce scope of operations in the city of Atlanta	(45)
	4.6 (1) Sell in lieu of going out of business	(46)
	(1) Go out of business	(47)
	59.6 (1) No, none of the above decided	(48)
	If you have decided to move, where are you moving to?	
		(49-50)
6_	Since 1969, has your firm expanded or increased any of the following? (Please mark an X in <u>all</u> that apply.)	_ (47 30)
	(1) Number of employees	(51)
	(1) New line of products or services	(52)
	(1) Capital investment	(53)
	6(a). (IF YOU MARKED AN X IN <u>ANY</u> OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in <u>all</u> that apply.)	
	(1) Commercial bank or financial institution	(54)
	(1) Government loan	(55)
	(1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits)	(56)
	(1) State industrial development corporation	(57)
	(1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital)	(58)
	(1) Other (please specify)	
		(59-60)
		_ (39-00)
	6(b). Is access to capital a problem?	4.44
	(1) Yes(2) No	(61)
	6(c). Is cost of capital a problem (i.e., high interest rates)?	
	(1) Yes(2) No	(62)
	6(d). Since 1969, has your firm expanded or built a facility elsewhere which performs the same functions as your Atlanta facility?	
	(1) Yes(2) No	(63)
	If so, where?	(64-65)

	0	(1-2)
		(3-5)
0	2	(6-7)

(53)

(54)

(55)

(56-57)

7. We are interested in finding out what conditions, presently existing in Atlanta, are important for your business in either encouraging or discouraging you to stay or expand your firm there. From the following list, please mark an X in the appropriate space indicating whether the condition strongly encourages, encourages, discourages or strongly discourages your firm to stay or expand in Atlanta (that is, what are the advantages or disadvantages of staying in Atlanta?). If the condition does not apply to your location, please mark an X in the "Does Not Apply" column. PLEASE BASE YOUR ANSWERS ON YOUR PRESENT EXPERIENCE and NOT on what you would like to see occur.

	Does Not Apply	Strongly Encour- aging	Encour	- Unim- portant		Strongly Discour- aging	
LABOR Availability of Skilled Workers	14.4	15.3	33.3	7.2	28.8	0.9	(8)
Availability of Unskilled Workers	24.3	9.3	35.5	10.3	18.7		(9)
Existence of Labor Unions	33.0	1.9	8.7	19.4	24.3		(10)
Low Education Level of Workers	30.0	1.0	6.0		33.0		(11)
High Education Level of Workers	25.5	8.2	36.7	22.4	5.1		(12)
Labor Cost at Present Location	16.0	7.5	36.8	7.5	28.3		(13)
Availability of Professional Employees	17.3	12.5	38.5		21.2	1.9	(14)
FINANCING							41.63
Availability of Long-Term Financing	40.2	6.5	25.2	11.2	9.3		(15)
Availability of Short-Term Financing	39.0	9.5	27.6		8.6		(16)
Cost of Financing	37.3	3.9	7.8	7.8	30.4	12.7	(17)
TAXES	11.2	4.7	24.3	8.4	34.6	16.8	(10)
Local Property Tax Rate	20.8	0.9	23.6		31.1		(18)
Corporate Tax Rate	24.5	11.8	22.5		24.5		(19)
Availability of Investment Tax Credit	23.5	8.8	29.4		23.5		(21)
Tax Depreciation Personal Tax Rate	15.0	2.8	17.8	10.3	35.5		(22)
		2.0		-0.5	37.7		(22)
CITY GOVERNMENT							
Adequacy of Public Services, i.e., trash collec							(23)
tion, fire protection Adequacy of Public Facilities, i.e., sewers,	7.4	11.1	59.3	5.6	13.9	2.8	(23)
transportation, roads		71. 0	56.5	1. (12.0	5.6	(24)
Attitudes of City Government to Business	6.5	14.8	48.2		27.3		(25)
Quality of Schools for Employees' Children	4.5	5.5	36.7	3.0	37.6		(26)
Personal Ties to Local Neighborhood	8.3	7.6	40.0	1.1	12.1		(27)
Crime Level	20.0	1.0	17.1		57.1		(28)
Cultural Attractions	8.4	30.8	51.4		1.9		(29)
OTHER DEMAND AND COST FACTORS		_		1.0			
Market Demand for your Product or Service	6.4	31.2	52.3	4.6	5.5	0.0	(30)
Availability of Land	25.5	12.3	31.1	14.2	14.2		(31)
Cost of Land	26.4	4.7	17.9		26.1		(32)
Cost of Energy	11.2	1.9	16.8	7.5	41.1	21.5	(33)
OTHER (Please be Very Specific)							
							(34)
							(35)
							(36)
							(37)
							(38)
							(39-40
							(41-42
							(43-44
							(45-46
T1 C							(47-48)
The Government is considering several possib							
type of government policy, program or assista			st helpfu	i to you	r compa	iny?	
(Please mark an X next to your top three cho	ices only	.)					
(1) Low interest loans							(49)
(1) Tax relief (i.e., investment tax cr					abatem	ent, etc.)	(50)
(1) Improved public services (i.e., po							(51)
(1) Wage subsidy (i.e., credit on Fed	eral tax	payment l	pased on	number	of add	tional	(62)
employees hired.)							(52)

(1) Improved public facilities (i.e., housing, schools, etc.)

(1) Job training programs

(1) Other (please specify).

_(1) Less government interference

					_0	_(1-2)
						(3-5)
				-		(6-7)
	What, if any, government programs or assistance, eit	her local Sta	ta or Fadara	har ever been		_(0,,
	utilized by your firm in Atlanta? (Please mark all the	at apply.)	ite of regera	Has ever been		
	<u> </u>		Ca-a- (1)	F. A 1 (1)		
		Local (1)	State (1)	Federal (1)		
	Professional technological assistance	(8)	(20)	(32)		
	Low interest loans	(9)	(21)	(33)		
	Loan Guarantee	(10)		(34)		
	Grants for training programs Grants for facility development	(11)		(35)		
	Donation of land	(13)	(24)	(36)		
	Provision of facility under leaseback arrangement	(14)	(26)	(38)		
	Worker training	(15)		(39)		
	Site selection assistance	(16)				
	Development of public facilities to meet your busing			(,		
	needs (e.g., sewer system, access road)	(17)	(29)	(41)		
		(18)	(30)	(42)		
	Other (Please Be Specific)					
		(19)	(31)	(43)		
				_		_ (44-45)
				_		_ (46-47)
0.	What type of government tax benefits or tax relief d	loes your bus	iness get from	n each level of		
	government? (Mark an X in all that apply.)					
		Local	State	Federal		
		(1)	(1)	(1)		
	Property tax relief	(48)	(53)	(58)		
	Accelerated depreciation	(49)		(59)		
	Investment tax credit	(50)	(55)	(60)		
	Employment tax credit	(51)	(56)			
	Other tax benefit (please specify)	(5.7	(50)	(01)		
		(52)	(57)	(62)		
						(63-64)
1.	In general, if you have any further ideas about how					
	business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commit		opreciate havi	ing them.		
	(Please feel free to add additional sheets for your co	mments.)				
						(65-66)
	PLEASE INDICATE THE NAME AND TELEPHON	E NUMBER	OF THE PE	RSON		
	COMPLETING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE					
	NAME					
	PHONE					
	THORE					

Congress of the United States JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE WASHINGTON. D.C. 20510

_	_ (,
	_ (:	3-5)

0 1 (6-7)

SURVEY OF CENTRAL CITIES BUSINESS NEEDS

Please answer the questions below by marking an X or providing the information requested in the space provided. If the question does not apply to your operation, please either leave the space blank or indicate "n/a" (not applicable) and go to the next question. Please answer the questions as they apply to your business operations only in the city of Dallas.

1.	First, how would you rate the business climate in Dallas? (Please mark an X in the appropriate space.)	
	69.3(1) Highly Favorable 29.3(2) Favorable 1.4(3) Neither Favorable nor Unfavorable	
	(4) Unfavorable(5) Highly Unfavorable	(8)
2.	Of the cities that are listed below, which one do you feel has the <u>most</u> favorable business climate? (Please mark an X in only one space.)	
	7.3(1) Atlanta 1.6(2) Los Angeles(3) Pittsburgh(4) St. Louis	
	(5) Detroit 1.6(6) Minneapolis 0.8(7) Phoenix 88.7(8) Dallas	
	(9) New York(10) Seattle	(9-10)
	2(a). Why?	(11-12
3.	In the past year, have you had a problem hiring employees whose qualifications meet your needs?	(
	71.2(1) Yes 28.8(2) No (Go to Q. 4)	(13)
	3(a). (IF "YES") What was the greatest problem (for example, not enough workers with managerial skills available)?	
	•	(14-15
4.	Approximately how many blue collar workers, white collar and clerical workers do you presently	(
	employ in your business in Dallas? (For the purposes of this question blue collar workers are	
	defined as skilled and unskilled laborers, white collar workers are managerial and professional employees, and clerical includes secretarial workers.)	
	Number of blue collar workers	(16-20
	Number of white collar workers	(21-25
	Number of clerical workers	(26-30
	4(a). Within the next year, do you have plans to increase, decrease or keep about the same	
	the number of employees in your business in the city of Dallas?	
	$\frac{43.9}{1}$ Increase $\frac{2.2}{1}$ (2) Decrease $5\frac{4.0}{1}$ (3) Keep the Same	(31)
	4(b). (IF EITHER "INCREASE" OR "DECREASE") By about what percentage does your firm in the city of Dallas expect to increase or decrease its number of blue collar, white collar, and clerical workers during the next year? (Please mark an X in the appropriate box	.)
	BLUE-COLLAR WORKERS	
	DECREASE BY INCREASE BY	
	50-100% 25-49% 10-24% 1-9% NO 1-9% 10-24% 25-49% 50-100%	
	30-100% 23-49% 10-24% 1-9% NO 1-9% 10-24% 23-49% 30-100% CHANGE	
	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)	(32)
	WHITE COLLAR WORKERS	
	DECREASE BY INCREASE BY	
	2.5 33.7 43.8 15.0 3.7 1.2	
	50-100% 25-49% 10-24% 1-9% NO 1-9% 10-24% 25-49% 50-100%	
	CHANGE (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)	(33)
		(33)
	CLERICAL WORKERS	
	DECREASE BY INCREASE BY	
	3.9 3.9 3.9 1.3	
	50-100% 25-49% 10-24% 1-9% NO 1-9% 10-24% 25-49% 50-100%	
	CHANGE (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)	(34)
		(54)

5	In the last year, has your business seriously considered (Please mark an X in all that apply)	
	4.1(1) Moving away from the city of Dallas	(35)
	47.9(1) Expanding operations in the city of Dallas	(36)
	1.4(1) Reducing scope of operations in the city of Dallas	(37)
	5.5 (1) Selling in lieu of going out of business (i.e., changing ownership)	(38)
	(1) Going out of business	(39)
	41.1 (1) No, none of the above considered	(40)
	If you are considering a move, where are you thinking of moving to?	
		_ (41-42)
	5(a) Has your business made a decision (even if it is tentative) to:	
	1.5 (1) Move away from the city of Dallas	(43)
	41.8 (1) Expand operations in the city of Dallas	(44)
	1.5(1) Reduce scope of operations in the city of Dallas	(45)
	3.0 (1) Sell in lieu of going out of business	(46)
	(1) Go out of business	(47)
	52.2 (1) No, none of the above decided	(48)
	If you have decided to move, where are you moving to?	
		(49-50)
		_ (4,50)
6.	Since 1969, has your firm expanded or increased any of the following? (Please mark an X in all that apply.)	
	(1) Number of employees	(51)
	(1) New line of products or services	(52)
	(1) Capital investment	(53)
	6(a). (IF YOU MARKED AN X IN <u>ANY</u> OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in <u>all</u> that apply.)	
	(1) Commercial bank or financial institution	(54)
	(1) Government loan	(55)
	(1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits)	(56)
	(1) State industrial development corporation	(57)
	(1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital)	(58)
	(1) Other (please specify)	
		(50 (0)
		_ (59-60)
	6(b). Is access to capital a problem?	
	(1) Yes(2) No	(61)
	6(c). Is cost of capital a problem (i.e., high interest rates)?	
	(1) Yes(2) No	(62)
	6(d). Since 1969, has your firm expanded or built a facility elsewhere which performs	
	the same functions as your Dallas facility?	
	(1) Yes(2) No	(63)
	If so, where?	(64-65)
		(0.00)

Availability of Unskilled Workers Existence of Labor Unions Low Education Level of Workers High Education Level of Workers Availability of Professional Employees Labor Cost at Present Location Availability of Professional Employees Availability of Professional Employees Availability of Long-Term Financing Availability of Long-Term Financing Availability of Short-Term Financing Availability of Financing TAXES Local Property Tax Rate Corporate Tax Rate Corporate Tax Rate Availability of Investment Tax Credit Tax Depreciation Personal Tax Rate CITY GOVERNMENT Adequacy of Public Services, i.e., trash collection, fire protection Adequacy of Public Facilities, i.e., sewers, transportation, roads Attitudes of City Government to Business Quality of Schools for Employees' Children Personal Ties to Local Neighborhood Crime Level Cottof Emand for your Product or Service Availability of Land Cost of Land Cost of Land Cottof Energy OTHER (Please be Very Specific)	4000			r- Encou	ır- Unim- g portan		Strongly Discour- aging	
Existence of Labor Unions Low Education Level of Workers High Education Level of Workers Labor Cost at Present Location Availability of Professional Employees FINANCING Availability of Long-Term Financing Availability of Short-Term Financing Availability of Short-Term Financing Availability of Short-Term Financing Availability of Short-Term Financing Availability of Investment Tax Credit Tax Experication Personal Tax Rate Corporate Tax Rate Corpor	vailability of Skilled Workers				3.8	30.1	6.8	(8)
Low Education Level of Workers High Education Level of Workers Labor Cost at Present Location Availability of Professional Employees FINANCING Availability of Long-Term Financing Availability of Long-Term Financing Availability of Short-Term Financing Scot of Financing TAXES Local Property Tax Rate Corporate Tax Rat		23.7	3.8	30.5		26.0		(9)
High Education Level of Workers Labor Cost at Present Location Availability of Professional Employees FINANCING Availability of Long-Term Financing Availability of Long-Term Financing Availability of Short-Term Financing Availability of Land Availability of Short-Term Financing Availability of Land Availability of		42.3	10.0	6.9	14.6	15.4	10.8	(10
Labor Cost at Present Location		43.4	12 3	4.9 32 N		3 3		(12
Availability of Professional Employees FINANCING Availability of Long-Term Financing Availability of Short-Term Financing Availability of Land Availability of Short-Term Financing Availability of Land Availability of Short-Term Financing Availability of Short-Term Financing Availability of Land Availability of Land Availability of Short-Term Financing Availability of Land Availability of Land Availability of Short-Term Financing Availability of Land Availability		12.3	10.8	43.8				(13
FINANCING Availability of Long-Term Financing Availability of Short-Term Financing Cost of Financing TAXES Local Property Tax Rate Corporate Tax Rate Availability of Investment Tax Credit Tax Depreciation Personal Tax Rate CITY GOVERNMENT Adequacy of Public Facilities, i.e., sewers, transportation, roads Attitudes of City Government to Business Quality of Schools for Employees' Children Personal Ties to Local Neighborhood Crime Level Cintel Evel Cost of Financing 32.3 18.9 36.2 7.1 4.7 0.8 32.3 4.8 21.0 8.1 26.6 7.3 32.3 4.8 21.0 8.1 2.2 4.9 38.1 2.2 4.9 9.0 38.2 4.6 6.0 8.1 1.5 1.5 38.2 4.6 6.0 8.1 1.5 1.5 38.2 4.6 6.0 8.1 1.5 1.5 38.2 4.6 6.0 8.1 1.5 1.5 38.2 4.8 21.0 8.7 7.1 1.5 38.2 4.8 21.0 8.7 7.1 1.5 38.2 4.8 21.0 8.7 7.1 1.5 38.2 4.8 21.0 8.7 7.1 1.5 38.2 4.8 21.0 8.7 7.1 1.5 38.2 4.8 21.0 8.7 7.1 1.5 38.2 4.8 20.0 8.1 1.6 1.6 38.2 4.8 2.	vailability of Professional Employees	23.3	13.2	40.3				(14
Availability of Short-Term Financing Cost of Financing TAXES Local Property Tax Rate Corporate Tax Rat					,			
Cost of Financing 32.3 4.8 21.0 8.1 26.6 7.3 TAXES Local Property Tax Rate 25.2 23.6 24.4 9.8 12.2 4.9 Availability of Investment Tax Credit 29.8 24.8 28.1 11.6 5.0 0.8 Tax Depreciation 27.9 22.1 34.4 9.0 4.9 1.6 Incompared Tax Rate 29.8 24.8 28.1 11.6 5.0 0.8 Incompared Tax Rate 29.8 24.8 28.1 11.6 5.0 Incompared Tax Rate 29.8 24.8 28.1 11.6								(15
TAXES Local Property Tax Rate Corporate Tax Rate Availability of Investment Tax Credit Tax Depreciation Personal Tax Rate CITY GOVERNMENT Adequacy of Public Services, i.e., trash collection, fire protection Adequacy of Public Facilities, i.e., sewers, transportation, roads Attitudes of City Government to Business Quality of Schools for Employees' Children Personal Ties to Local Neighborhood Crime Level Condition of the protection Adequacy of Public Facilities, i.e., sewers, transportation, roads Attitudes of City Government to Business Quality of Schools for Employees' Children Personal Ties to Local Neighborhood Crime Level Condition of the protection OTHER DEMAND AND COST FACTORS Market Demand for your Product or Service Availability of Land Cost of Land Cost of Energy OTHER (Please be Very Specific)								(16
14.3 18.3 42.1 7.1 14.3 4.0	•	32.3	4.0	21.0	0.1	20.0	1.5	(1)
Corporate Tax Rate		14.3	18.3	42.1	7.1	14.3	4.0	(18
Availability of Investment Tax Credit Tax Depreciation 27.9 22.1 34.4 9.0 4.9 1.6 27.9 22.2 27.8 5.6 16.7 10.3 CITY GOVERNMENT Adequacy of Public Services, i.e., trash collection, fire protection Adequacy of Public Facilities, i.e., sewers, transportation, roads Attitudes of City Government to Business Quality of Schools for Employees' Children Personal Ties to Local Neighborhood Crime Level CITHE DEMAND AND COST FACTORS Market Demand for your Product or Service Availability of Land Cost of Land Cost of Energy OTHER (Please be Very Specific)								(19
Personal Tax Rate		29.8	24.8	28.1	11.6			(20
CITY GOVERNMENT Adequacy of Public Services, i.e., trash collection, fire protection Adequacy of Public Facilities, i.e., sewers, transportation, roads Attitudes of City Government to Business Quality of Schools for Employees' Children Personal Ties to Local Neighborhood Crime Level 7.1 8.7 35.4 3.9 37.8 7.1 Cultural Attractions OTHER DEMAND AND COST FACTORS Market Demand for your Product or Service Availability of Land Cost of Land Cost of Energy OTHER (Please be Very Specific)								(21
Adequacy of Public Services, i.e., trash collection, fire protection Adequacy of Public Facilities, i.e., sewers, transportation, roads Attitudes of City Government to Business Quality of Schools for Employees' Children Personal Ties to Local Neighborhood Crime Level Cottne Level The DEMAND AND COST FACTORS Market Demand for your Product or Service Availability of Land Cost of Land Cost of Land OTHER (Please be Very Specific) 9.2 43.1 43.1 1.5 1.5 1.5 6.9 1.5 6.9 1.5 6.9 1.5 6.9 1.5 6.9 1.5 6.9 1.5 6.9 1.5 6.9 1.5 7.1 8.7 35.4 3.9 37.8 7.1 10.9 31.3 47.7 10.2 0.0 0.0 7.1 8.7 35.4 3.9 37.8 7.1 10.9 31.3 47.7 10.2 0.0 0.0 7.1 8.7 35.4 3.9 37.8 7.1 10.9 31.3 47.7 10.2 0.0 0.0 7.1 8.7 35.4 3.9 37.8 7.1 10.9 31.3 47.7 10.2 0.0 0.0 7.1 8.7 35.4 3.9 37.8 7.1 10.9 31.3 47.7 10.2 0.0 0.0 7.1 8.7 35.4 3.9 37.8 7.1 10.9 31.3 47.7 10.2 0.0 0.0 7.1 8.7 35.4 3.9 37.8 7.1 10.9 31.3 47.7 10.2 0.0 0.0 7.1 8.7 35.4 3.9 37.8 7.1 10.9 31.3 47.7 10.2 0.0 0.0 7.1 8.7 35.4 3.9 37.8 7.1 10.9 31.3 47.7 10.2 0.0 0.0 7.1 8.7 35.4 3.9 37.8 7.1 10.9 31.3 47.7 10.2 0.0 0.0 7.1 8.7 35.4 3.9 37.8 7.1 10.9 31.3 47.7 10.2 0.0 0.0 7.1 8.7 35.4 3.9 37.8 7.1 10.9 31.3 47.7 10.2 0.0 0.0 7.1 8.7 35.4 3.9 37.8 7.1 10.9 31.3 47.7 10.2 0.0 0.0 7.1 8.7 35.4 3.9 37.8 7.1 10.9 31.3 47.7 10.2 0.0 0.0 7.1 8.7 35.4 3.9 37.8 7.1 10.9 31.3 47.7 10.2 0.0 0.0 10.0 0.0 0.0 1	ersonal Tax Rate	17.5	22.2	27.8	5.6	16.7	10.3	(22
tion, fire protection Adequacy of Public Facilities, i.e., sewers, transportation, roads Attitudes of City Government to Business Quality of Schools for Employees' Children Personal Ties to Local Neighborhood Crime Level Cultural Attractions OTHER DEMAND AND COST FACTORS Market Demand for your Product or Service Availability of Land Cost of Land Cost of Energy OTHER (Please be Very Specific)								
Adequacy of Public Facilities, i.e., sewers, transportation, roads Attitudes of City Government to Business Quality of Schools for Employees' Children Personal Ties to Local Neighborhood Crime Level Cultural Attractions OTHER DEMAND AND COST FACTORS Market Demand for your Product or Service Availability of Land Cost of Land Cost of Energy OTHER (Please be Very Specific)		9.2	43.1	43.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	(23
transportation, roads Attitudes of City Government to Business Quality of Schools for Employees Children Personal Ties to Local Neighborhood Crime Level Cultural Attractions OTHER DEMAND AND COST FACTORS Market Demand for your Product or Service Availability of Land Cost of Land Cost of Energy OTHER (Please be Very Specific)				-				(23
Attitudes of City Government to Business Quality of Schools for Employees' Children Personal Ties to Local Neighborhood Crime Level 7.1 8.7 35.4 3.9 37.8 7.1 Cultural Attractions OTHER DEMAND AND COST FACTORS Market Demand for your Product or Service Availability of Land Cost of Land Cost of Energy OTHER (Please be Very Specific)		10.0	42.3	37.7	1.5	6.9	1.5	(24
Personal Ties to Local Neighborhood Crime Level 7.1 8.7 35.4 3.9 37.8 7.1 10.9 31.3 47.7 10.2 0.0 0.0 OTHER DEMAND AND COST FACTORS Market Demand for your Product or Service Availability of Land Cost of Land Cost of Energy OTHER (Please be Very Specific)		9.2	43.8	39.2	0.8			(25
Crime Level 7.1 8.7 35.4 3.9 37.8 7.1 Cultural Attractions 10.9 31.3 47.7 10.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 OTHER DEMAND AND COST FACTORS Market Demand for your Product or Service Availability of Land 22.8 17.3 41.7 11.0 6.3 0.8 Cost of Land 23.0 7.1 27.8 10.3 27.8 4.0 Cost of Energy 12.4 4.7 28.7 3.1 37.2 14.0 OTHER (Please be Very Specific)		9.9	28.2	46.6	0.8			(26
Cultural Attractions 10.9 31.3 47.7 10.2 0.0 0.0 OTHER DEMAND AND COST FACTORS Market Demand for your Product or Service Availability of Land 23.0 7.1 27.8 10.3 27.8 4.0 Cost of Energy 12.4 4.7 28.7 3.1 37.2 14.0 OTHER (Please be Very Specific)								(27
OTHER DEMAND AND COST FACTORS Market Demand for your Product or Service Availability of Land 22.8 17.3 41.7 11.0 6.3 0.8 23.0 7.1 27.8 10.3 27.8 4.0 25.8 17.3 41.7 12.0 6.3 0.8 25.0 7.1 27.8 10.3 27.8 4.0 25.0 THER (Please be Very Specific)		1.1	31.3	17.7				(29
Market Demand for your Product or Service 12.3 43.8 40.0 2.3 1.5 0.0 Availability of Land 22.8 17.3 41.7 11.0 6.3 0.8 Cost of Land 23.0 7.1 27.8 10.3 27.8 4.0 Cost of Energy 12.4 4.7 28.7 3.1 37.2 14.0 OTHER (Please be Very Specific)		10.9	21.3			0.0	0.0	(2)
Availability of Land 22.8 17.3 41.7 11.0 6.3 0.8 Cost of Land 23.0 7.1 27.8 10.3 27.8 4.0 Cost of Energy 12.4 4.7 28.7 3.1 37.2 14.0 OTHER (Please be Very Specific)		12.3	43.8			1.5	0.0	(30
Cost of Energy 12.4 4.7 28.7 3.1 37.2 14.0 OTHER (Please be Very Specific)	vailability of Land	22.8	17.3	41.7	11.0	6.3	0.8	(31
OTHER (Please be Very Specific)								(32
		12.4	4.7	28.7	3.1	37.2	14.0	(33
	THER (Please be Very Specific)							
								(34
								(35
								(36

(47-48)The Government is considering several possible programs to assist central city business. What type of government policy, program or assistance would be most helpful to your company? (Please mark an X next to your top three choices only.) (49) (50) (51) (1) Improved public services (i.e., police, fire, transportation, etc.)
(1) Wage subsidy (i.e., credit on Federal tax payment based on number of additional employees hired.) (52) _(1) Improved public facilities (i.e., housing, schools, etc.) (53) _(1) Job training programs _(1) Less government interference (54) (55)_(1) Other (please specify) (56-57)

					1 (1-2)
					(3-5)
					0 3 (6-7)
	What, if any, government programs or assistance, ei	ther local, Sta	te or Federal	has ever been	
	utilized by your firm in Dallas? (Please mark all tha	t apply.)			
		Local(1)	State (1)	Federal (1)	
	Professional technological assistance	(8)	(20)	(32)	
	Low interest loans	(9)	(21)	(33)	
	Loan Guarantee Grants for training programs	(10)	(22)	(34)	
	Grants for facility development	(12)	(24)	(36)	
	Donation of land	(13)	(25)	(37)	
	Provision of facility under leaseback arrangement	(14)	(26)	(38)	
	Worker training Site selection assistance	(15)	(27)	(39)	
	Development of public facilities to meet your busin		(20)	(40)	
	needs (e.g., sewer system, access road)	(17)	(29)	(41)	
	None	(18)	(30)	(42)	
	Other (Please Be Specific)				
		(19)	(31)	(43)	
		(;/	(31)	(45)	(44-45)
					(46-47)
0.	What type of government tax benefits or tax relief	does your bus	iness get from	n each level of	
	government? (Mark an X in all that apply.)				
		Local	State	Federal	
		(1)	(1)	(1)	
	Property tax relief	(48)	(53)	(58)	
	Accelerated depreciation	(49)			
	Investment tax credit Employment tax credit	(50)	(55)	(60)	
	Other tax benefit (please specify)	(5.)	(50)	(01)	
		(52)	(67)	((2)	
		(52)	(57)	(62)	(63-64)
1.	In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi (Please feel free to add additional sheets for your co	ittee would ap			
					(65-66)
	PLEASE INDICATE THE NAME AND TELEPHON COMPLETING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE	NE NUMBER	OF THE PE	RSON	(63-66)
	NAME			-	
	PHONE				

Congress of the United States JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

2 (1-2) ____ (3-5) 0 1 (6-7)

SURVEY OF CENTRAL CITIES BUSINESS NEEDS

Please answer the questions below by marking an X or providing the information requested in the space provided. If the question does not apply to your operation, please either leave the space blank or indicate "n/a" (not applicable) and go to the next question. Please answer the questions as they apply to your business operations only in the city of Detroit.

1.	(Please mark an X in the appropriate space.) 3.9(1) Highly Favorable $\frac{26.8}{(2)}$ Favorable $\frac{35.4}{(3)}$ Neither Favorable nor Unfavorable $\frac{24.4}{(4)}$ (4) Unfavorable $\frac{9.4}{(5)}$ Highly Unfavorable										
2.	Of the cities that are listed below, which one do you feel has the <u>most</u> favorable business climate (Please mark an X in only one space.) $\frac{13 \cdot 3}{1} = \frac{3}{1} \cdot $										
	2(a). Why?	(11-1									
3.	In the past year, have you had a problem hiring employees whose qualifications meet your needs $7\frac{\mu \cdot 0}{4}$ (1) Yes 26.0 (2) No (Go to Q. 4)										
	3(a). (IF "YES") What was the greatest problem (for example, not enough workers with managerial skills available)?										
		-									
		(14-1									
4.	Approximately how many blue collar workers, white collar and clerical workers do you presently employ in your business in Detroit? (For the purposes of this question blue collar workers are defined as skilled and unskilled laborers, white collar workers are managerial and professional employees, and clerical includes secretarial workers.)	,									
	Number of blue collar workers	(16-2									
	Number of white collar workers	(21-2									
	Number of clerical workers 4(a). Within the next year, do you have plans to increase, decrease or keep about the same	(26-3									
	the number of employees in your business in the city of Detroit?	(31)									
	24.2(1) Increase 7.8 (2) Decrease 68.0 (3) Keep the Same 4(b). (IF EITHER "INCREASE" OR "DECREASE") By about what percentage does your firm in the city of Detroit expect to increase or decrease its number of blue collar, white collar, and clerical workers during the next year? (Please mark an X in the appropriate bo										
	BLUE-COLLAR WORKERS										
	DECREASE BY INCREASE BY										
	4.2 2.1 2.1 10.4 89.6 14.6 10.4 8.3 8.3										
	50-100% 25-49% 10-24% 1-9% NO 1-9% 10-24% 25-49% 50-100% CHANGE										
	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)	(32)									
	WHITE COLLAR WORKERS										
	DECREASE BY INCREASE BY										
	7.8 3.9 +5.1 23.5 7.8 3.9 7.8										
	50-100% 25-49% 10-24% 1-9% NO 1-9% 10-24% 25-49% 50-100%										
	CHANGE (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)	(33)									
	CLERICAL WORKERS DECREASE BY INCREASE BY										
	7.7 1.9 3.8 53.8 25.5 7.7										
	50-100% 25-49% 10-24% 1-9% NO 1-9% 10-24% 25-49% 50-100% CHANGE										
	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)	(34)									

5. In the last year, has your business seriously considered. (Please mark an X in all that apply.)	
17.9 (1) Moving away from the city of Detroit	(35)
22.2 (1) Expanding operations in the city of Detroit	(36)
15.4 (1) Reducing scope of operations in the city of Detroit	(37)
12.3 (1) Selling in lieu of going out of business (i.e., changing ownership)	(38)
6.2 (1) Going out of business	(39)
25.9 (1) No, none of the above considered	(40)
If you are considering a move, where are you thinking of moving to?	
	(41.42)
	(41-42)
5(a). Has your business made a decision (even if it is tentative) to:	
$\frac{9.3}{2.7}$ (1) Move away from the city of Detroit	(43)
23.7 (1) Expand operations in the city of Detroit	(44)
7.6 (1) Reduce scope of operations in the city of Detroit	(45)
4.2 (1) Sell in lieu of going out of business	(46)
(1) Go out of business	(47)
55.1 (1) No, none of the above decided	(48)
If you have decided to move, where are you moving to?	
	(49-50)
(Size 10(0 become 5) 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	(,,,,,,,
 Since 1969, has your firm expanded or increased any of the following? (Please mark an X in all that apply.) 	
	(5.1)
(1) Number of employees	(51)
(1) New line of products or services	(52)
(1) Capital investment	(53)
6(a). (IF YOU MARKED AN X IN <u>ANY</u> OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in <u>all</u> that apply.)	
(1) Commercial bank or financial institution	(54)
(1) Government loan	(55)
(1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits)	(56)
(1) State industrial development corporation	(57)
(1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital)	(58)
(1) Other (please specify)	
	and an
	(59-60)
6(b). Is access to capital a problem?	
(1) Yes(2) No	(61)
6(c). Is cost of capital a problem (i.e., high interest rates)?	
(1) Yes(2) No	(62)
6(d). Since 1969, has your firm expanded or built a facility elsewhere which performs	
the same functions as your Detroit facility?	
(1) Yes(2) No	(63)
If so, where?	(64-65)
ii 5U, WIICIC:	(04-03)

2	(1	-2)	
	,	_	_	į.	

0 2 (6-7)

7. We are interested in finding out what conditions, presently existing in Detroit, are important for your business in either encouraging or discouraging you to stay or expand your firm there. From the following list, please mark an X in the appropriate space indicating whether the condition strongly encourages, encourages, discourages or strongly discourages your firm to stay or expand in Detroit (that is, what are the advantages or disadvantages of staying in Detroit?). If the condition does not apply to your location, please mark an X in the "Does Not Apply" column. PLEASE BASE YOUR ANSWERS ON YOUR PRESENT EXPERIENCE and NOT on what you would like to see occur.

	Does Not Apply	Strongly Encour- Encou aging aging	ır- Unim- g portant		Discour- aging	
LABOR Availability of Skilled Workers Availability of Unskilled Workers Existence of Labor Unions Low Education Level of Workers High Education Level of Workers Labor Cost at Present Location Availability of Professional Employees	17.4 18.2 22.7 17.6 43.7 14.3 21.3	2.5 15.7 9.9 26.4 1.7 2.5 0.8 3.4 0.0 14.6 0.8 8.4 2.5 22.1	5.0 17.4 14.8 19.3 29.1 10.9 9.8	43.8 23.1 35.6 48.7 8.7 46.2 32.8	15.7 5.0 19.5 10.1 3.9 19.3	(8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14)
FINANCING Availability of Long-Term Financing Availability of Short-Term Financing Cost of Financing	35.7 34.5 28.2	4.3 17.4 4.3 22.4 0.0 7.7	15.7 19.0 12.8	18.3 14.7 39.3	8.7 5.2 12.0	(15) (16) (17)
TAXES Local Property Tax Rate Corporate Tax Rate Availability of Investment Tax Credit Tax Depreciation Personal Tax Rate CITY GOVERNMENT	15.7 25.8 29.1 25.2 15.1	0.8 9.1 0.0 2.5 11.1 21.4 7.0 20.0 0.8 5.9	16.5 10.8 17.1 23.5 15.1	41.3 38.3 13.7 18.3 42.0	16.5 22.5 7.7 6.1 21.0	(18) (19) (20) (21) (22)
Adequacy of Public Services, i.e., trash collection, fire protection	9.2	7.5 56.7	10.8	12.5	3.3	(23)
Adequacy of Public Facilities, i.e., sewers, transportation, roads Attitudes of City Government to Business Quality of Schools for Employees' Children Personal Ties to Local Neighborhood Crime Level Cultural Attractions	5.0 6.8 10.7 21.2 1.6 6.6	14.0 59.5 7.7 36.8 2.5 10.7 2.5 26.3 0.0 13.0 19.8 51.2	6.6 5.1 5.8 26.3 1.6 10.7	13.2 37.6 44.6 16.1 51.2 17.4	1.7 6.0 25.6 7.1 32.5 4.1	(24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29)
OTHER DEMAND AND COST FACTORS Market Demand for your Product or Service Availability of Land Cost of Land Cost of Energy	6.7 28.0 28.0 9.3	18.3 53.3 5.1 23.7 1.7 13.6 1.7 9.3	5.8 22.9 18.6 14.4	13.3 14.4 30.5 44.9	2.5 5.9 7.6 20.3	(30) (31) (32) (33)
OTHER (Please be Very Specific)						(34) (35) (36) (37) (38) —(39-40) —(41-42) —(43-44) —(45-46) —(47-48)
The Government is considering several possibl type of government policy, program or assista (Please mark an X next to your top three choice)	nce wo	uld be most help				

(49)(1) Low interest loans (1) Tax relief (i.e., investment tax credit, accelerated depreciation, tax abatement, etc.) (50)(1) Improved public services (i.e., police, fire, transportation, etc.) (51)(1) Wage subsidy (i.e., credit on Federal tax payment based on number of additional employees hired.) (1) Improved public facilities (i.e., housing, schools, etc.) (1) Job training programs (54)(1) Less government interference (55) (1) Other (please specify) (56-57)

					2 (1-2)
				_	(3-5) _0_3_(6-7)
_	What, if any, government programs or assistance, ei- utilized by your firm in Detroit? (Please mark all th	ther local, Sta	ite or Federa	l has ever been	_0 3 (0*/)
	The state of the s	Local (1)	State (1)	Federal (1)	
	Professional technological assistance	(8)		(32)	
	Low interest loans	(9)	(21)	(33)	
	Loan Guarantee	(10)	(22)	(34)	
	Grants for training programs	(11)	(23)	(35)	
	Grants for facility development	(12)	(24)	(36)	
	Donation of land	(13)	(25)	(37)	
	Provision of facility under leaseback arrangement	(14)		(38)	
	Worker training Site selection assistance	(15)			
	Development of public facilities to meet your busin	(10)	(28)	(40)	
	needs (e.g., sewer system, access road)	(17)	(29)	(41)	
	None	(18)	(30)	(42)	
	Other (Please Be Specific)	(10)	(30)	(72)	
		(19)	(31)	(43)	
				_	(44-45
0.	What type of government tax benefits or tax relief of	loes your bus	iness get from	m each level of	
	government? (Mark an X in <u>all</u> that apply.)	Local	State	Federal	
		(1)	(1)	(1)	
	Branasty tax saliaf				
	Property tax relief	(48)	(53)		
			(24)	(37)	
	Accelerated depreciation				
	Investment tax credit	(50)	(55)	(60)	
		(50)		(60)	
	Investment tax credit Employment tax credit	(50)	(55)	(60)	
	Investment tax credit Employment tax credit	(50)	(55)	(60)	(63-64
1.	Investment tax credit Employment tax credit	(50) (51) (52) the Federal C	(55) (56) (57)	(60) (61)	(63-64
1.	Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	(50) (51) (52) the Federal C	(55) (56) (57)	(60) (61)	(63-64
	Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	(50) (51) (52) the Federal C	(55) (56) (57)	(60) (61)	(63-64
	Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	(50) (51) (52) the Federal C	(55) (56) (57)	(60) (61)	(63-64
1.	Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	(50) (51) (52) the Federal C	(55) (56) (57)	(60) (61)	(63-64
	Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	(50) (51) (52) the Federal C	(55) (56) (57)	(60) (61)	(63-64
	Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	(50) (51) (52) the Federal C	(55) (56) (57)	(60) (61)	(63-64
1.	Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	(50) (51) (52) the Federal C	(55) (56) (57)	(60) (61)	(63-64
	Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	(50) (51) (52) the Federal C	(55) (56) (57)	(60) (61)	(63-64
1.	Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	(50) (51) (52) the Federal C	(55) (56) (57)	(60) (61)	
	Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	(50) (51) (52) the Federal C ttee would armments.)	(55) (56) (57) Government r oppreciate have	(60)(61)(62)might assist ing them.	(63-64
	Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi (Please feel free to add additional sheets for your co	(50) (51) (52) the Federal C ttee would armments.)	(55) (56) (57) Government r oppreciate have	(60)(61)(62)might assist ing them.	
	Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi (Please feel free to add additional sheets for your commic Please feel free to add additional sheets for your commic Please feel free to add additional sheets for your commic Please feel free to add additional sheets for your commic Please feel free to add additional sheets for your committee free feel free to add additional sheets for your committee free feel free to add additional sheets for your committee free feel free feel free feel free feel free feel free feel feel	(50) (51) (52) the Federal C ttee would armments.)	(55) (56) (57) Government r oppreciate have	(60)(61)(62)might assist ing them.	

Congress of the United States

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

____ (3-5) ____ (6-7)

3 (1-2)

SURVEY OF CENTRAL CITIES BUSINESS NEEDS

Please answer the questions below by marking an X or providing the information requested in the space provided. If the question does not apply to your operation, please either leave the space blank or indicate "n/a" (not applicable) and go to the next question. Please answer the questions as they apply to your business operations only in the city of Los Angeles.

	would you rk an X in			limate in Lo	s Angele	es?			
					9(3) N	leither Fav	orable no	Unfavorable	
				Unfavorable		torritor r u	ordere no.	011141014016	(8)
			-			the most	favorable	business climate	
(Please ma	rk an X in	only one s	pace.)						
$\frac{6.5}{3.3}(1)$	Atlanta 4]	$\frac{1}{2}$ (2) 1	Los Ange	$les \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{6} (3)$	Pittsbu	urgh(4) St. Lo	uis	
$\frac{1}{3}$ (5)	Detroit 2	$\frac{1}{2}$ (6) 1	Minneapo	olis 8 <u>. 6</u> (7)	Phoen	ix 21.5(8) Dallas		
	New York	(10)	Seattle						(9-)
2(a). Wh	ıy?								- (11
In the past	year, have		a problem 2 (1) Y			hose qual		neet your needs	
	"YES") V inagerial sk			st problem (for exan	nple, not e	nough wo	rkers with	
_									-
									- - (14
Approxim	ately how	many blue	collar we	orkers, white	collar a	and clerica	l workers	do you presently	
employ in	your busin	ess in Los	Angeles?	(For the pu	rposes o	of this que	stion blue	collar workers	
				ers, white co ial workers.)		rkers are n	nanagerial	and professional	
employees	, and cienc	ai include		Nur		blue colla	workers		(16
				Nur					(21
						clerical wo			(26
4(a). Wi	thin the ne	xt year, do	o vou hav	e plans to <u>ir</u>				ut the same	(2)
the	e number o	f employe	es in you	r business in	the city	of Los A	ngeles?		
	3.3 (1) I) Decrease					(3
4(b). (II fin	EITHER m in the ci	"INCREA ty of Los	SE" OR ' Angeles e	"DECREAS xpect to inc	E") By a	about wha decrease i	t percenta ts number	ge does your of blue collar, w	hite
co	llar, and cle	rical work	ers durin	g the next y	ear? (Pl	ease mark	an X in th	of blue collar, we appropriate be	x.)
BLUE-CO	LLAR WO	RKERS							
	DECREA	ASE BY				INCI	REASE BY	•	
	5.5	1.8	5.5]	1 84.5	20.d	20.0	10.9	1.8	
50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
	(2)			CHANGE					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(32
WHITE CO	OLLAR WO	ORKERS							
	DECREA	ASE BY				INCI	REASE BY		
	1.6	4.9	4.9	41.0	27.9	14.8		4.9	
50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
				CHANGE					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(33
CLERICA	L WORKE	RS							
	DECREA	ASE BY				INCI	REASE BY		
	1.7	1.7	[8.5]	37.3	30.5	16.9	1.7	1.7	
50-100%		10-24%	1-9%	NO	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
2 2 2 2 7 0	20 / 0	10 2 1/0	1 2 /0	CHANGE	1-270	10-24/0	23-77/0	30-10070	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(34

5	In the last year, has your busin as seriously considered (Please mark an X in all that apply)	
	12. (1) Moving away from the city of Los Angeles	(35)
	(1) Expanding operations in the city of Los Angeles	(36)
	12.2 (1) Reducing scope of operations in the city of Los Angeles	(37)
	5. (1) Selling in lieu of going out of business (i.e., changing ownership)	(38)
	4. 1 (1) Going but of business	(39)
	41. (1) No, none of the above considered	(40)
	If you are considering a move, where are you thinking of moving to?	
		(41.43)
		_ (41-42)
	5(a). Has your business made a decision (even if it is tentative) to:	
	5.5 (1) Move away from the city of Los Angeles	(43)
	25.2 (1) Expand operations in the city of Los Angeles	(44)
	6.3 (1) Reduce scope of operations in the city of Los Angeles	(45)
	(1) Sell in lieu of going out of business	(46)
	1.6 (1) Go out of business	(47)
	59.1 (1) No, none of the above decided	(48)
	If you have decided to move, where are you moving to?	
		(40.50)
		_ (49-50)
6.	Since 1969, has your firm expanded or increased any of the following?	
	(Please mark an X in all that apply.)	
	(1) Number of employees	(51)
	(1) New line of products or services	(52)
	(1) Capital investment	(53)
	6(a). (IF YOU MARKED AN X IN <u>ANY</u> OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in <u>all</u> that apply.)	
	(1) Commercial bank or financial institution	(54)
	(1) Government loan	(55)
	(1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits)	(56)
	(1) State industrial development corporation	(57)
	(1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital)	(58)
	(1) Other (please specify)	
		150 (0)
		_ (59-60)
	6(b). Is access to capital a problem?	
	(1) Yes(2) No	(61)
	6(c) Is cost of capital a problem (i.e., high interest rates)?	
	(1) Yes(2) No	(62)
		,,
	6(d). Since 1969, has your firm expanded or built a facility elsewhere which performs the same functions as your Los Angeles facility?	
	(1) Yes(2) No	(63)
	If so, where?	(64-65)

(3-5) 0 2 (6-7)

7. We are interested in finding out what conditions, presently existing in Los Angeles, are important for your business in either encouraging or discouraging you to stay or expand your firm there. From the following list, please mark an X in the appropriate space indicating whether the condition strongly encourages, encourages, discourages or strongly discourages your firm to stay or expand in Los Angeles (that is, what are the advantages or disadvantages of staying in Los Angeles?). If the condition does not apply to your location, please mark an X in the "Does Not Apply" column. PLEASE BASE YOUR ANSWERS ON YOUR PRESENT EXPERIENCE and NOT on what you would like to see occur.

	Does Not Apply		ncour- Unim- iging portant		Strongly Discour- aging	
LABOR Availability of Skilled Workers Availability of Unskilled Workers Existence of Labor Unions Low Education Level of Workers High Education Level of Workers Labor Cost at Present Location Availability of Professional Employees FINANCING	9.6 28.3 38.3 39.8 40.7 21.3 23.3	0.0 0.8 8.0 2 0.8 1	7.2 6.4 5.8 18.3 3.3 27.5 1.7 23.7 3.9 20.4 9.7 13.1 7.5 7.5	10.8 15.8 28.0 7.1 32.8	6.4 0.8 15.0 5.9 0.0 12.3 5.0	(8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14)
Availability of Long-Term Financing Availability of Short-Term Financing Cost of Financing	33.1 33.3 30.0	8.4 2	9.8 15.7 1.4 17.9 5.8 14.2	15.4	6.6 3.4 10.8	(15) (16) (17)
TAXES Local Property Tax Rate Corporate Tax Rate . Availability of Investment Tax Credit Tax Depreciation Personal Tax Rate	11.3 23.1 31.3 22.4 16.0	3.5 2	3.3 6.6	20.0	16.9 19.8 6.1 4.3 25.2	(18) (19) (20) (21) (22)
CITY GOVERNMENT Adequacy of Public Services, i.e., trash collec- tion, fire protection Adequacy of Public Facilities, i.e., sewers,	12.7	17.5 5	55.6 6.3	6.	3 1.6	(23)
transportation, roads Attitudes of City Government to Business Quality of Schools for Employees' Children Personal Ties to Local Neighborhood Crime Level Cultural Attractions	11.2 7.3 13.7 19.3 4.8 12.1	7.3 L 6.5 2 7.6 2 2.4 1	59.2 5.6 42.7 4.8 29.8 9.7 26.9 29.4 12.7 4.0 45.2 16.1	27. 33. 14. 50.	0 0.8 4 10.5 1 7.3 3 2.5 8 25.4 3 0.0	(24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29)
OTHER DEMAND AND COST FACTORS Market Demand for your Product or Service Availability of Land Cost of Land Cost of Energy	11.3 22.8 20.0 17.2	31.5 5 2.4 1 1.7	53.2 1.6 14.618.7 5.811.7 7.4 8.2	35.	6 0.8 7 9.8 8 25.0 2 26.2	(30) (31) (32) (33)
OTHER (Please be Very Specific)						(34) (35) (36) (37) (38) —(39-40) —(41-42) —(43-44)
The Government is considering several possible type of government policy, program or assista (Please mark an X next to your top three choice).	nce wor	ald be most h			What	(45-46) (47-48)
(1) Low interest loans (1) Tax relief (i.e., investment tax cr (1) Improved public services (i.e., po (1) Wage subsidy (i.e., credit on Federellow) (1) Improved public facilities (i.e., he	lice, fire eral tax	e, transportat payment bas	tion, etc.) sed on number			(49) (50) (51) (52) (53)
(1) Inproved point facilities (i.e., iic (i) Job training programs (i) Less government interference (i) Other (please specify)	ousing,					(54) (55) (56-57)
						(30-37)

8

				3 (1-2)
				(3-5)
				0 3 (6-7)
What, if any, government programs or assistance, e	ither local, Sta	te or Federal	has ever been	
utilized by your firm in Los Angeles? (Please mark				
			Federal (1)	
Professional technological assistance	(8)	(20)	(32)	
Low interest loans Loan Guarantee	(9)	(21)	(33)	
Grants for training programs	(10)	(22)	(34)	
Grants for facility development	(12)	(24)	(36)	
Donation of land	(13)	(25)	(37)	
Provision of facility under leaseback arrangement	(14)	(26)	(38)	
Worker training	(15)	(27)	(39)	
Site selection assistance Development of public facilities to meet your busi	(16)	(28)	(40)	
needs (e.g., sewer system access road)	(17)	(29)	(41)	
None	(18)	(30)	(42)	
Other (Please Be Specific)				
	(19)	(31)	(43)	
				(44-
What type of government to be after a try salinf	d			
What type of government tax benefits or tax relief government? (Mark an X in all that apply.)	does your bus	iness get from	n each level of	
government: (Mark un A m an that appry.)	Local	State	C. I. al	
	(1)		Federal (1)	
Deposits to selled				
Property tax relief Accelerated depreciation	(48)	(53)	(58)	
Investment tax credit	(50)	(55)	(60)	
Employment tax credit				
		(56)		
	(51)	(56)	(61)	
Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify)	(51)	(56)	(61)	(63-
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how pusiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Comm	(51) (52) the Federal Cittee would ap	(56)(57) Government r	(61)(62)	(63⊀
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how pusiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Comm	(51) (52) the Federal Cittee would ap	(56)(57) Government r	(61)(62)	(63∢
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how pusiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Comm	(51) (52) the Federal Cittee would ap	(56)(57) Government r	(61)(62)	(63⊣
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how pusiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Comm	(51) (52) the Federal Cittee would ap	(56)(57) Government r	(61)(62)	(63→
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Comm	(51) (52) the Federal Cittee would ap	(56)(57) Government r	(61)(62)	(63+
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Comm	(51) (52) the Federal Cittee would ap	(56)(57) Government r	(61)(62)	(63√
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Comm	(51) (52) the Federal Cittee would ap	(56)(57) Government r	(61)(62)	(63∢
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Comm	(51) (52) the Federal Cittee would ap	(56)(57) Government r	(61)(62)	(63-
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Comm	(51) (52) the Federal Cittee would ap	(56)(57) Government r	(61)(62)	(63⊀
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Comm	(51) (52) the Federal Cittee would ap	(56)(57) Government r	(61)(62)	
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about hov business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Comm (Please feel free to add additional sheets for your common state of the second sheets for your common sheets for yo	(51)(52) / the Federal C ittee would a comments.)	(56)(57) Government r oppreciate have	(61)(62)might assist ing them.	
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Comm (Please feel free to add additional sheets for your complete	(51)(52) / the Federal C ittee would a comments.)	(56)(57) Government r oppreciate have	(61)(62)might assist ing them.	
	(51)(52) / the Federal C ittee would a comments.)	(56)(57) Government r oppreciate have	(61)(62)might assist ing them.	
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Comm (Please feel free to add additional sheets for your of the property o	(51)(52) / the Federal C ittee would a comments.)	(56)(57) Government r oppreciate have	(61)(62)might assist ing them.	(63-6
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Comm (Please feel free to add additional sheets for your complete	(51)(52) / the Federal C ittee would a comments.)	(56)(57) Government r oppreciate have	(61)(62)might assist ing them.	

Congress of the United States JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE WASHINGTON. D.C. 20510

(3-5) 0 1 (6-7)

4 (1-2)

SURVEY OF CENTRAL CITIES BUSINESS NEEDS

Please answer the questions below by marking an X or providing the information requested in the space provided. If the question does not apply to your operation, please either leave the space blank or indicate "n/a" (not applicable) and go to the next question. Please answer the questions as they apply to your business operations only in the city of Minneapolis.

1.	First, how would you rate the business climate in Minneapolis? (Please mark an X in the appropriate space.) 7.1 (1) Highly Favorable \(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \) Favorable \(\frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \) Neither Favorable nor Unfavorable \(\frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{2}{2} \) (4) Unfavorable \(\frac{6}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{5} \) Highly Unfavorable	(8)
2.	Of the cities that are listed below, which one do you feel has the most favorable business clima	
	(Please mark an X in only one space.)	
	19.8 (1) Atlanta $\frac{4}{2} \cdot \frac{7}{2}$ (2) Los Angeles $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{9}{2}$ (3) Pittsburgh $\frac{0.9}{2} \cdot \frac{9}{4}$ (4) St. Louis $\frac{0.9}{2} \cdot \frac{9}{2}$ (5) Detroit $\frac{18}{2} \cdot \frac{9}{2}$ (6) Minneapolis $9 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$ (7) Phoenix $\frac{38}{2} \cdot \frac{7}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$ Dallas	
	0.9 (9) New York ³ .9 (10) Seattle	(9-10
	2(a). Why?	_
		(11-
3.	In the past year, have you had a problem hiring employees whose qualifications meet your nee $58 \cdot 8$ (1) Yes $\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{1} \cdot \frac{2}{1}$ (2) No (Go to Q. 4)	ds? (13)
	3(a). (IF "YES") What was the greatest problem (for example, not enough workers with managerial skills available)?	
		_
		— — (14-
4.	Approximately how many blue collar workers, white collar and clerical workers do you presen employ in your business in Minneapolis? (For the purposes of this question blue collar workers are defined as skilled and unskilled laborers, white collar workers are managerial and profession employees, and clerical includes secretarial workers.)	tly
	Number of blue collar workers	(16-
	Number of white collar workers	(21-
	Number of clerical workers	(26-
	4(a). Within the next year, do you have plans to increase, decrease or keep about the same the number of employees in your business in the city of Minneapolis?	
	38.6(1) Increase 7.8 (2) Decrease 53.6(3) Keep the Same	(31)
	4(b). (IF EITHER "INCREASE" OR "DECREASE") By about what percentage does your firm in the city of Minneapolis expect to increase or decrease its number of blue collar collar, and clerical workers during the next year? (Please mark an X in the appropriate	, white box.)
	BLUE-COLLAR WORKERS	ŕ
	DECREASE BY INCREASE BY	
	1.4 2.7 12.8 21.9 30.1 19.2 6.8 4.1	
	50-100% 25-49% 10-24% 1-9% NO 1-9% 10-24% 25-49% 50-100%	
	CHANGE (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)	(32)
		(32)
	WHITE COLLAR WORKERS DECREASE BY INCREASE BY	
	50-100% 25-49% 10-24% 1-9% NO 1-9% 10-24% 25-49% 50-100%	
	50-100% 25-49% 10-24% 1-9% NO 1-9% 10-24% 25-49% 50-100% CHANGE	
	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)	(33)
	CLERICAL WORKERS	
	DECREASE BY INCREASE BY	
	1.3 5.1 3.8 89.7 33.3 9.0 3.8 3.8	
	50-100% 25-49% 10-24% 1-9% NO 1-9% 10-24% 25-49% 50-100%	
	CHANGE (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)	(34)

5	In the	last year, has your business seriously considered (Please mark an X in all that apply)	
	17.2	(1) Moving away from the city of Minneapolis	(35)
	16.8	(1) I xpanding operations in the city of Minneapolis	(36)
	7.9	(1) Reducing scope of operations in the city of Minneapolis	(37)
		(1) Selling in lieu of going out of business (i.e., changing ownership)	(38)
	2.4	(1) Going out of business	(39)
		(1) No, none of the above considered	(40)
	If you	are considering a move, where are you thinking of moving to?	
			(41.42)
			_ (41-42)
	5(a).	Has your business made a decision (even if it is tentative) to:	
		3.6 (1) Move away from the city of Minneapolis	(43)
	2	5.0 (1) Expand operations in the city of Minneapolis	(44)
		3.6 (1) Reduce scope of operations in the city of Minneapolis	(45)
		3.6 (1) Sell in lieu of going out of business	(46)
		0,7 (1) Go out of business	(47)
	6	3.6 (1) No, none of the above decided	(48)
		If you have decided to move, where are you moving to?	
			(49-50)
	0-		_ (47.50)
6.		969, has your firm expanded or increased any of the following? mark an X in all that apply.)	
	_	(1) Number of employees	(51)
		(1) New line of products or services	(52)
		(1) Capital investment	(53)
	6(a).	(IF YOU MARKED AN X IN <u>ANY</u> OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in <u>all</u> that apply.)	
		(1) Commercial bank or financial institution	(54)
		(1) Government loan	(55)
		(1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits)	(56)
		(1) State industrial development corporation	(57)
		(1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital)	(58)
		(1) Other (please specify)	
			(59-60)
			_ (37-00)
	6(b).	Is access to capital a problem?	
		(1) Yes(2) No	(61)
	6(c).	Is cost of capital a problem (i.e., high interest rates)?	
		(1) Yes(2) No	(62)
	6(d).	Since 1969, has your firm expanded or built a facility elsewhere which performs the same functions as your Minneapolis facility?	
		(1) Yes(2) No	(63)
			(64-65)
		If so, where?	(04-03)

		(3-5)
0	2	(6-7)

7. We are interested in finding out what conditions, presently existing in Minneapolis, are important for your business in either encouraging or discouraging you to stay or expand your firm there. From the following list, please mark an X in the appropriate space indicating whether the condition strongly encourages, encourages, discourages or strongly discourages your firm to stay or expand in Minneapolis (that is, what are the advantages or disadvantages of staying in Minneapolis?). If the condition does not apply to your location, please mark an X in the "Does Not Apply" column. PLEASE BASE YOUR ANSWERS ON YOUR PRESENT EXPERIENCE and NOT on what you would like to see occur.

	Does Not Apply	Strongly Encour- aging	Encour	- Unim- portant		Strongly Discour- aging	
BOR ailability of Skilled Workers ailability of Unskilled Workers		6.7	40.0	6.7	26.0 17.7 28.6		(8) (9)
istence of Labor Unions w Education Level of Workers	31.3 50.7	0.0	5.1	21.8	28.6 13.0 5.7	0.7	(10) (11) (12)
th Education Level of Workers for Cost at Present Location ailability of Professional Employees	11.6	9.2 1.4 8.8	36.9 17.7 40.1	21.3 12.2 12.9		12.9	(13) (14)
NANCING allability of Long-Term Financing allability of Short-Term Financing st of Financing	29.9		34.0 43.2 9.7	9.0 8.9 6.9	17.1	4.9 2.1 11.7	(15) (16) (17)
XES cal Property Tax Rate rporate Tax Rate	9.9		0.7	4.6		40.4	(18)
ailability of Investment Tax Credit Depreciation Sonal Tax Rate	29.1 23.7	2.8 1.5 0.0	31.2 25.2 0.7	10.6 15.3 2.0	18.4	7.8 9.2 56.0	(20) (21) (22)
FY GOVERNMENT equacy of Public Services, i.e., trash collection, fire protection equacy of Public Facilities, i.e., sewers,		20.0	68.0	4.7	1.3	0.0	(23)
transportation, roads titudes of City Government to Business ality of Schools for Employees' Children sonal Ties to Local Neighborhood me Level Itural Attractions	4.7 4.8 5.4 14.4 6.1 8.1	23.3 4.1 30.9 18.5 5.4 50.3	62.0 33.3 49.7 41.1 45.9 34.2	4.7 2.0 7.4 23.3 7.4 5.4		0.0 0.7 4.1	(24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29)
HER DEMAND AND COST FACTORS rket Demand for your Product or Service ailability of Land st of Land st of Energy	11.6 29.3 26.8 6.7	23.1 6.1 0.0 0.7	53.1 31.3 6.0 6.7	5.4 16.3 10.1 9.4			(30) (31) (32) (33)
HER (Please be Very Specific)							(34) (35) (36) (37)
							(38) (39- (41- (43- (45- (47-

(1) Low interest loans (49)

(1) Tax relief (i.e., investment tax credit, accelerated depreciation, tax abatement, etc.) (50)

(1) Improved public services (i.e., police, fire, transportation, etc.) (51)

(1) Wage subsidy (i.e., credit on Federal tax payment based on number of additional employees hired.) (52)

(1) Improved public facilities (i.e., housing, schools, etc.) (53)

(1) Job training programs (54)

(1) Less government interference (55)

(1) Other (please specify) (56-57)

8

				(3-5)
				0 3 (6-7)
What, if any, government programs or assista utilized by your firm in Minneapolis? (Please			l has ever been	
uthized by your firm in affilineapons_ (riease		State (1)	Federal (1)	
Designation of the state of the state of	(8)			
Professional technological assistance Low interest loans	(9)	(21)		
Loan Guarantee	(10)			
Grants for training programs	(11)	(23)	(35)	
Grants for facility development	(12)	(24)		
Donation of land Provision of facility under leaseback arranger	ment (13)	(25)	(37)	
Worker training		(26)	(39)	
Site selection assistance	(16)	(28)	(40)	
Development of public facilities to meet you	r business			
needs (e.g., sewer system, access road) None	(17)	(29)		
Other (Please Be Specific)	(18)	(30)	(42)	
Other (France De Speeme)				
	(19)	(31)	(43)	
			_	(44-4
				(46-4
What type of government tax benefits or tax government? (Mark an X in all that apply.)	relief does your bus	siness get from	n each level of	
Bernard (Marie and Marie a	Local	State	Federal	
	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Property tax relief		(53)		
Accelerated depreciation			(59)	
	(47)			
Investment tax credit	(50)	(55)	(60)	
			(60)	
Investment tax credit Employment tax credit	(50)	(56)	(61)	
Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify)	(50) (51) (52)	(56)	(61)	(63-6
Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify)	(50) (51) (52) (52) (52) (52) (52) (52) (53)	(56)	(61)(62)night assist	(63-6-
Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commissions in urban areas, the Indiana areas, the I	(50) (51) (52) (52) (52) (52) (52) (52) (53)	(56)	(61)(62)night assist	(63-6-
Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commissions in urban areas, the Indiana areas, the I	(50) (51) (52) (52) (52) (52) (52) (52) (53)	(56)	(61)(62)night assist	(63-6
Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Company of the State of the	(50) (51) (52) (52) (52) (52) (52) (52) (53)	(56)	(61)(62)night assist	(63-6
Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Company of the State of the	(50) (51) (52) (52) (52) (52) (52) (52) (53)	(56)	(61)(62)night assist	(63-6
Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Company of the State of the	(50) (51) (52) (52) (52) (52) (52) (52) (53)	(56)	(61)(62)night assist	(63-6
Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Company of the State of the	(50) (51) (52) (52) (52) (52) (52) (52) (53)	(56)	(61)(62)night assist	(63-6
Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Company of the State of the	(50) (51) (52) (52) (52) (52) (52) (52) (53)	(56)	(61)(62)night assist	(63-6
Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Company of the State of the	(50) (51) (52) (52) (52) (52) (52) (52) (53)	(56)	(61)(62)night assist	(63-6
Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Company of the State of the	(50) (51) (52) (52) (52) (52) (52) (52) (53)	(56)	(61)(62)night assist	(63-6
Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Company of the State of the	(50) (51) (52) (52) (52) (52) (52) (52) (53)	(56)	(61)(62)night assist	(63-6
Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commissions in urban areas, the Indiana areas, the I	(50) (51) (52) (52) (52) (52) (52) (52) (53)	(56)	(61)(62)night assist	(63-6
Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commissions in urban areas, the Indiana areas, the I	(50) (51) (52) (52) (52) (52) (52) (52) (53)	(56)	(61)(62)night assist	(63-6-
Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commissions in urban areas, the Indiana areas, the I	(50) (51) (52) (52) (52) (52) (52) (52) (53)	(56)	(61)(62)night assist	
Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commissions in urban areas, the Indiana areas, the I	(50)(51)(52) at how the Federal (Committee would apyour comments.)	(56)(57) Government repreciate hav	(61)(62)night assist ing them.	
Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about business in urban areas, the Joint Economic (Please feel free to add additional sheets for the specific speci	(50)(51)(52) at how the Federal (Committee would apyour comments.)	(56)(57) Government repreciate hav	(61)(62)night assist ing them.	(63-6)
Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about business in urban areas, the Joint Economic (Please feel free to add additional sheets for your specific spec	(50)(51)(52) at how the Federal (Committee would apyour comments.)	(56)(57) Government repreciate hav	(61)(62)night assist ing them.	

Congress of the United States

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

5 (1-2) _(3-5) 0 1 (6-7)

SURVEY OF CENTRAL CITIES BUSINESS NEEDS

Please answer the questions below by marking an X or providing the information requested in the space provided. If the question does not apply to your operation, please either leave the space blank or indicate "n/a" (not applicable) and go to the next question. Please answer the questions as they apply to your business operations only in the city of New York.

1.	First, how (Please ma				limate in Ne	ew York'	?		
						3_(3) N	either Fav	orable nor	Unfavorable
					Unfavorable				
2.					one do you	feel has	the most	favorable l	ousiness climate?
	(Please ma		-		les 2.5(3)	Pittsbi	rgh (4	4) St. Lo	uis
	(5)				lis $8.9(7)$				
	27.8(9)								
	2(a). Wh	ıy?							
3.	In the nast	vear have	vou had a	nroblem	hiring emp	lovees w	hose quali	fications r	neet your needs?
٠.	III tile past	. year, nave		<u>+</u> (1) Ye			No (Go t		neer your needs.
			Vhat was tl	ne greates	t problem (for exan	nple, not e	nough wo	rkers with
	ma	nagerial sk	ills availab	le)?					
	_								
4.	Approxim	ately how	many blue	collar wo	orkers, whit	e collar a	ind clerica	l workers o	lo you presently
	employ in	your busin	ess in New	York? (For the pur	poses of	this quest	on blue co	ollar workers are
					white colla ial workers.		s are mana	igerial and	professional
					Nu	mber of	blue colla	workers	
			_		Nu				
	47.3	41.1.41		1			clerical wo		
	4(a). Wi	tnin the ne number o	xt year, do f employe	o you hav es in you	e plans to <u>i</u> r business ir	ncrease, the city	of New Y	r keep abo 'ork?	ut the same
	2	6.5 (1) I	Increase	11.5 (2) Decrease	61.9	(3) Kee	p the Sam	e
									ge does your f blue collar, whi
	col	llar, and cle	erical work	ers durin	g the next y	ear? (Pl	ease mark	an X in the	e appropriate bo
	BLUE-CO:	LLAR WO	RKERS						
		DECREA	ASE BY				INCI	REASE BY	
		2.1	6.3	18.8	333	10.4	22.9	6.3	
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO CHANGE	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	WHITE CO	OLLAR WO	ORKERS						
	WIII CO	DECREA					INCI	REASE BY	,
	B.9	2.0	5.9	11.8	41.2	25.5	3.9	5.9	
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%
		(2)	(2)	(4)	CHANGE	3			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	CLERICA	L WORKE							
		DECRE) [INCI	REASE BY	
	2.0		8.0	16.0	32.0	24.0	12.0	6.0	
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO CHANGE	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

In the last year, has your business seriously considered (Please mark an X in all that apply)	
19.2 (1) Moving away from the city of New York	(35)
18.4 (1) Expanding operations in the city of New York	(36)
15.2 (1) Reducing scope of operations in the city of New York	(37)
1.6 (1) Selling in lieu of going out of business (i.e., changing ownership)	(38)
1.6 (1) Going out of business	(39)
44.0 (1) No, none of the above considered	(40)
If you are considering a move, where are you thinking of moving to?	
	(41.42)
	_ (41-42)
S(a). Has your business made a decision (even if it is tentative) to:	
3.7(1) Move away from the city of New York	(43)
20.2(1) Expand operations in the city of New York	(44)
6.4 (1) Reduce scope of operations in the city of New York	(45)
2.8 (1) Sell in lieu of going out of business	(46)
(1) Go out of business	(47)
67.0 (1) No, none of the above decided	(48)
If you have decided to move, where are you moving to?	
	(49-50)
	_ (47-30)
Since 1969, has your firm expanded or increased any of the following? (Please mark an X in all that apply.)	
(1) Number of employees	(51)
(1) New line of products or services	(52)
(1) Capital investment	(53)
6(a). (IF YOU MARKED AN X IN <u>ANY</u> OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in <u>all</u> that apply.)	
(1) Commercial bank or financial institution	(54)
(1) Government loan	(55)
(1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits)	(56)
(1) State industrial development corporation	(57)
(1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital)	(58)
(1) Other (please specify)	
	(50 (0)
	_ (59-60)
6(b). Is access to capital a problem?	
(1) Yes (2) No	(61)
6(c). Is cost of capital a problem (i.e., high interest rates)?	
(1) Yes(2) No	(62)
6(d). Since 1969, has your firm expanded or built a facility elsewhere which performs	
the same functions as your New York facility?	
(1) Yes(2) No	(63)
If so, where?	(64-65)

<u>0 2</u> (3-5)

7. We are interested in finding out what conditions, presently existing in New York, are important for your business in either encouraging or discouraging you to stay or expand your firm there. From the following list, please mark an X in the appropriate space indicating whether the condition strongly encourages, encourages, discourages or strongly discourages your firm to stay or expand in New York (that is, what are the advantages or disadvantages of staying in New York?). If the condition does not apply to your location, please mark an X in the "Does Not Apply" column. PLEASE BASE YOUR ANSWERS ON YOUR PRESENT EXPERIENCE and NOT on what you would like to see occur.

	Does Not Apply	Strongly Encour- aging	Encour	- Unim- portant		Strongly Discour- aging	
LABOR					1	0.7	
Availability of Skilled Workers	20.4		22.2	7.4			(8) (9)
Availability of Unskilled Workers	35.2		21.0			19.4	(10)
	40.0			24.8		4.8	(11)
	40.8				3.1		(12)
	19.8						(13)
	34.6		17.3			6.7	(14)
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	J-1.0	T-4.4	+1.0	20.0	20.5		()
FINANCING	41.9	6.7	16.2	15.2	13.3	6.7	(15)
Availability of Long-Term Financing Availability of Short-Term Financing	37.7		17.0				(16)
Cost of Financing	36.1	0.9	9.3	13.0			(17)
•	20.1	0.)	7.5	23.0		-3.0	(1/)
TAXES					,		(10)
Local Property Tax Rate	28.3		8.9	6.6			(18)
Corporate Tax Rate	22.4			4.7	40.2	31.8	(19)
Availability of Investment Tax Credit	44.0		13.0	20.0	12.0	8.0	(20)
Tax Depreciation	37.6				14.9	9.9	(22)
Personal Tax Rate	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	37.6	46.8	()
CITY GOVERNMENT							
Adequacy of Public Services, i.e., trash collec-	70.0	1.	01 0	22.0			(22)
tion, fire protection	13.8	4.6	24.8	11.0	32.1	13.8	(23)
Adequacy of Public Facilities, i.e., sewers,	7). 0	7 1	01. 3	2). 0	06 -		(24)
transportation, roads	14.8		24.1	14.8	26.9		(24) (25)
Attitudes of City Government to Business Quality of Schools for Employees' Children	12.0		22.2	7.4	36.1		(26)
Personal Ties to Local Neighborhood	26.2				32.7		(27)
Crime Level	29.0		16.8		12.1		(28)
Cultural Attractions	18.7		19.6	5.5			(29)
OTHER DEMAND AND COST FACTORS	10.1	45.0	19.0	12.1	3.7	2.8	(27)
Market Demand for your Product or Service	23.8	24.8	29.5	4.8	15.2	1.9	(30)
Availability of Land	59.8		3.9		9.8		(31)
Cost of Land	60.2		1.0		10.7		(32)
Cost of Energy	19.6		1.9	5.6	30.8		(33)
OTHER (Please be Very Specific)							
O TILLIAN (TIMES OF TAIL SPECIALLY)							(34)
							(35)
							(36)
							(37)
							(38)
							_(39-
							_(41-4
							_(43-
							_(45~
							_(47-
The Government is considering several possible							
type of government policy, program or assistan-			st helpfu	I to you	rcompa	any?	
(Please mark an X next to your top three choice	es only	.)					
(1) Low interest loans							(49)
(1) Tax relief (i.e., investment tax cred					abatem	ent, etc.)	(50)
(1) Improved public services (i.e., poli							(51)
(1) Wage subsidy (i.e., credit on Feder	al tax p	payment	based or	number	of add	itional	100
employees hired.)		.1 .					(52)
(1) Immediately Continued	ising, s	cnools, et	(c.)				(53)
(1) Improved public facilities (i.e., hou							
(1) Job training programs							(54)
							(55)

				(3-5)
What if any agreement	an on assistance without and Co	ata an Cal	11	0 3 (6-7)
What, if any, government program utilized by your firm in New Yor			has ever been	
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Local (1)		Federal (1)	
Professional technological assistar		(20)	(32)	
Low interest loans	(9)	(21)	(33)	
Loan Guarantee	(10)	(22)	(34)	
Grants for training programs	(11)	(23)	(35)	
Grants for facility development	(12)	(24)	(36)	
Donation of land Provision of facility under leaseba	(13) ack arrangement(14)		(37)	
Worker training	(15)		(38)	
Site selection assistance	(16)		(40)	
Development of public facilities t	o meet your business			
needs (e.g., sewer system, acces		(29)	(41)	
None	(18)	(30)	(42)	
Other (Please Be Specific)				
	(19)	(31)	(43)	
	(19)	(31)	(43)	(44-4
				(46-4
What type of government tax ben	efits or tax relief does your bu	siness get from	n each level of	
government? (Mark an X in all the		g		
_	Local	State	Federal	
	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Property tax relief	(48)	(53)	(58)	
Accelerated depreciation	(49)			
nvestment tax credit	(50)	(55)	(60)	
Employment tax credit		(56)	(61)	
Other tax benefit (please specify)				
	(52)	(57)	(62)	
	(52)	(57)	(62)	(63-6
In general, if you have any furthe	r ideas about how the Federal	Government	might assist	(63-6
business in urban areas, the Joint	r ideas about how the Federal Economic Committee would a	Government	might assist	(63-6
business in urban areas, the Joint	r ideas about how the Federal Economic Committee would a sheets for your comments.)	Government	might assist	(63-6
In general, if you have any furthe business in urban areas, the Joint (Please feel free to add additional	r ideas about how the Federal Economic Committee would a	Government	might assist	(63-6
business in urban areas, the Joint	r ideas about how the Federal Economic Committee would a sheets for your comments.)	Government	might assist	(63-6
business in urban areas, the Joint	r ideas about how the Federal Economic Committee would a sheets for your comments.)	Government	might assist	(63-6
ousiness in urban areas, the Joint	r ideas about how the Federal Economic Committee would a sheets for your comments.)	Government	might assist	(63-6
ousiness in urban areas, the Joint	r ideas about how the Federal Economic Committee would a sheets for your comments.)	Government	might assist	(63-6
ousiness in urban areas, the Joint	r ideas about how the Federal Economic Committee would a sheets for your comments.)	Government	might assist	(63-6
ousiness in urban areas, the Joint	r ideas about how the Federal Economic Committee would a sheets for your comments.)	Government	might assist	(63-6
ousiness in urban areas, the Joint	r ideas about how the Federal Economic Committee would a sheets for your comments.)	Government	might assist	(63-6
ousiness in urban areas, the Joint	r ideas about how the Federal Economic Committee would a sheets for your comments.)	Government	might assist	(63-6
ousiness in urban areas, the Joint	r ideas about how the Federal Economic Committee would a sheets for your comments.)	Government	might assist	(63-6
ousiness in urban areas, the Joint	r ideas about how the Federal Economic Committee would a sheets for your comments.)	Government	might assist	(63-€
ousiness in urban areas, the Joint	r ideas about how the Federal Economic Committee would a sheets for your comments.)	Government	might assist	(63-€
business in urban areas, the Joint	r ideas about how the Federal Economic Committee would a sheets for your comments.)	Government	might assist	(63-6
ousiness in urban areas, the Joint	r ideas about how the Federal Economic Committee would a sheets for your comments.)	Government	might assist	(63-6
ousiness in urban areas, the Joint	r ideas about how the Federal Economic Committee would a sheets for your comments.)	Government	might assist	(63-6
ousiness in urban areas, the Joint	r ideas about how the Federal Economic Committee would a sheets for your comments.)	Government	might assist	
business in urban areas, the Joint Please feel free to add additional	r ideas about how the Federal Economic Committee would a sheets for your comments.)	Government i	might assist	
PLEASE INDICATE THE NAME	r ideas about how the Federal Economic Committee would a sheets for your comments.)	Government i	might assist	
business in urban areas, the Joint	r ideas about how the Federal Economic Committee would a sheets for your comments.)	Government i	might assist	
pusiness in urban areas, the Joint (Please feel free to add additional additional public areas).	r ideas about how the Federal Economic Committee would a sheets for your comments.)	Government i	might assist	(63-6
PLEASE INDICATE THE NAME COMPLETING THIS QUESTION	r ideas about how the Federal Economic Committee would a sheets for your comments.)	Government i	might assist	

Congress of the United States

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

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SURVEY OF CENTRAL CITIES BUSINESS NEEDS

Please answer the questions below by marking an X or providing the information requested in the space provided. If the question does not apply to your operation, please either leave the space blank or indicate "n/a" (not applicable) and go to the next question. Please answer the questions as they apply to your business operations only in the city of Phoenix.

1.	(Please ma 30.6(1)	rk an X in Highly Fav	the approp orable5 <u>1 </u>	oriate spa 7(2) Fa	vorable 13.	_(3) N	either Fav	orable nor	r Unfavorable	(0)
					Unfavorable					(8)
2.		es that are			one do you	feel has	the most	tavorable	business climate?	
	4.8(1)	Atlanta	6 <u>.4</u> (2) I	Los Angel	les 1.6(3)	Pittsbu	irgh() . 8 (4	4) St. Lo	uis	
	(5)	Detroit	1.6 ₍₆₎ 1	Minneapo	$\frac{1.6}{1}$ (3) $\frac{58.4}{4}$ (7)	Phoeni	ix 24.0	B) Dallas		
		New York								(9-10
	2(a). Wh	ıy?								
										(11-1
3.			6 <u>1.</u>	<u>4</u> (1) Y	es 38_	<u>. 6</u> (2)	No (Go t	o Q. 4)	meet your needs?	(13)
		F "YES") V inagerial sk			st problem (for exan	nple, not e	nough wo	rkers with	
	=									
	_									(14-1
4.	employ in defined as	your busin skilled and	ess in Pho unskilled	enix? (Fo	or the purpo	ses of th worker	is question	n blue coll	do you presently ar workers are professional	
		,			Nur		blue collar	workers		(16-2
					Nur	nber of	white coll	ar workers		(21-2
					Nur	nber of	clerical wo	orkers		(26-3
	4(a). Wi	thin the ne	xt year, do	you hav	e plans to <u>ir</u>	crease,	decrease o	r keep abo	ut the same	
				-	r business in	-				
		<u>3</u> (1) 1) Decrease					(31)
	fir	m in the ci	ty of Phoe	nix exped	et to increas	e or deci	rease its nu	imber of b	ge does your lue collar, white e appropriate box)
		LLAR WO					•			
		DECREA	ASE BY				INCI	REASE BY	,	
	1.2	1.2	7.0		23.3	33.7	22.1	7.0	4.7	
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	CHANGE (5)		(7)	.(8)	(9)	(32)
	WHITE CO	OLLAR WO	ORKERS							
		DECREA					INCE	REASE BY	,	
	1.2			2.4	1 22 7		23.8	14.8		
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	133.B NO	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
					CHANGE		: 0-24/0			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(33)
	CLERICA	L WORKE	RS							
		DECRE	ASE BY				1NCI	REASE BY	7	
	1.2			2.3	37.2	84.0	17	2.3	7	
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO CHANGE	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(34)

5.	In the last year, has your business seriously considered (Please mark an X in all that apply.)	
	2.6 (1) Moving away from the city of Phoenix	(35)
	45.2 (1) Expanding operations in the city of Phoenix	(36)
	5.2 (1) Reducing scope of operations in the city of Phoenix	(37)
	9.0 (1) Selling in lieu of going out of business (i.e., changing ownership)	(38)
	1.9 (1) Going out of business	(39)
	36.1 (1) No, none of the above considered	(40)
	If you are considering a move, where are you thinking of moving to?	
		(41-42)
	5(a). Has your business made a decision (even if it is tentative) to	
	_0.7(1) Move away from the city of Phoenix	(43)
	38.7(1) Expand operations in the city of Phoenix	(44)
	2.1 (1) Reduce scope of operations in the city of Phoenix	(45)
	2.8 (1) Sell in lieu of going out of business	(46)
	Q.7(1) Go out of business	(47)
	54.9(1) No, none of the above decided	(48)
	If you have decided to move, where are you moving to?	
		(40.50)
		(49-50)
6.	Since 1969, has your firm expanded or increased any of the following? (Please mark an X in all that apply.)	
	(1) Number of employees	(51)
	(1) New line of products or services	(52)
	(1) Capital investment	(53)
	6(a). (IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.)	
	(1) Commercial bank or financial institution	(54)
	(1) Commercial bank or financial institution(1) Government loan	(55)
		(56)
	(1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits)(1) State industrial development corporation	(57)
	(1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital)	(57)
	(1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital) (1) Other (please specify)	(30)
	(1) Other (please specify)	
		(59-60)
	6(b). Is access to capital a problem?	
	(1) Yes(2) No	(61)
	6(c). Is cost of capital a problem (i.e., high interest rates)?	
	(i) Yes(2) No	(62)
		(02)
	6(d). Since 1969, has your firm expanded or built a facility elsewhere which performs the same functions as your Phoenix facility?	
	(1) Yes (2) No	(63)
	If so, where?	(64-65)
	it 30, where.	(04-03)

(3-5) 0 2 (6-7)

7. We are interested in finding out what conditions, presently existing in Phoenix, are important for your business in either encouraging or discouraging you to stay or expand your firm there. From the following list, please mark an X in the appropriate space indicating whether the condition strongly encourages, encourages, discourages or strongly discourages your firm to stay or expand in Phoenix (that is, what are the advantages or disadvantages of staying in Phoenix?). If the condition does not apply to your location, please mark an X in the "Does Not Apply" column. PLEASE BASE YOUR ANSWERS ON YOUR PRESENT EXPERIENCE and NOT on what you would like to see occur.

			Encour	- Unim- portant		Strongly Discouraging	
LABOR	-1 0	1 0	03 7	1 -	38.0	6.3	(8)
Availability of Skilled Workers	14.8	4.2	31.7	4.9	16.2	3.5	(9)
Availability of Unskilled Workers Existence of Labor Unions	27.5	0.7	31.7	TO.2	13.2	8.1	(10)
Low Education Level of Workers	50.7 48.5	0.1	J • 7	21.3	21 3	1.5	(11)
High Education Level of Workers	10.5	1, 1,	27 0	23.5	8.8	2.0	(12)
Labor Cost at Present Location	18 1	4.4 2.1 7.1	11 8	14.0	23.4	0.0	(13)
Availability of Professional Employees	10.4	7.1	31.0	7 8	57 J	4.3	(14)
	24.8	(• 1	21.9	1.0	2-7.5		(11)
FINANCING	- (-			- 1		F 0	(15)
Availability of Long-Term Financing	36.0		27.2	7.4	16.9		
Availability of Short-Term Financing	32.4			5.1		2.9	(16) (17)
Cost of Financing	29.6	2.2	8.1	9.6	39.3	11.1	(17)
ΓAXES						30 5	
Local Property Tax Rate	16.9		30.1	8.1		12.5	(18)
Corporate Tax Rate	24.8	2.2	19.0	10.9	27.7	15.3	(19)
Availability of Investment Tax Credit	28.9	5.9	22.2	14.1	21.5	7.3	(20)
Tax Depreciation	23.4	5.8	21.9	14.6	27.0	16.3	(21)
Personal Tax Rate	15.4	2.2	14.0	11.8	40.4	10.2	(22)
CITY GOVERNMENT							
Adequacy of Public Services, i.e., trash collec-							
tion, fire protection	8.5	14.9	60.3	9.2	6.4	0.7	(23)
Adequacy of Public Facilities, i.e., sewers,						0 -	
transportation, roads	6.9	9.0	45.8	5.6		8.3	(24)
Attitudes of City Government to Business	5.0	19.1	44.7	2.8		1.4	(25)
Quality of Schools for Employees' Children		21.4	51.4	7.1	10.7		(26)
Personal Ties to Local Neighborhood	13.6	16.4	42.1	20.7	5.7	1.4	(27)
Crime Level	7.9		14.3	8.6	45.7		(28)
Cultural Attractions	7.1	20.0	50.0	15.7	5.0	2.1	(29)
OTHER DEMAND AND COST FACTORS							
Market Demand for your Product or Service	7.0	38.5		1.4	4.2	2.8	(30)
Availability of Land	13.7	10.1		11.5		5.8	(31)
Cost of Land	15.0		18.6	9.3	39.3		(32)
Cost of Energy	7.0	2.1	7.0	4.2	49.3	30.3	(33)
OTHER (Please be Very Specific)							
Jillian (licade de l'ely aprenie)							(34)
		=		\equiv	\equiv	=	(35)
		\equiv	\equiv				(36)
	\equiv	$\overline{}$	F				(37)
		\equiv		\equiv	\equiv	\equiv	(38)
	_	_					_(39-
							_(41-
							_(43-
							_(45-
							_(47-
	e progra	ms to ass	ist centra	al city bu	isiness		
The Government is considering several possible	D						
The Government is considering several possible	nce wou			J - W			
ype of government policy, program or assistan			•				
ype of government policy, program or assistan Please mark an X next to your top three choice			•				(40)
ype of government policy, program or assistar Please mark an X next to your top three choi (1) Low interest loans	ces only	.)		ion to:	ahata-	ont etc.)	(49)
ype of government policy, program or assistar Please mark an X next to your top three choi (1) Low interest loans (1) Tax relief (i.e., investment tax cre	ces only	elerated o	lepreciat	ion, tax	abatem	ent, etc.)	(50)
ype of government policy, program or assistar Please mark an X next to your top three choi (1) Low interest loans (1) Tax relief (i.e., investment tax cre (1) Improved public services (i.e., pol	ces only edit, acc lice, fire	elerated o	lepreciat	tc.)			
ype of government policy, program or assistar Please mark an X next to your top three choi (1) Low interest loans (1) Tax relief (i.e., investment tax cre (1) Improved public services (i.e., pol	ces only edit, acc lice, fire	elerated o	lepreciat	tc.)			(50) (51)
ype of government policy, program or assistan Please mark an X next to your top three choi (1) Low interest loans (1) Tax relief (i.e., investment tax cre (1) Improved public services (i.e., pol (1) Wage subsidy (i.e., credit on Fede employees hired.)	edit, acc lice, fire eral tax p	elerated of transport payment	lepreciat rtation, e based on	tc.)			(50) (51)
ype of government policy, program or assistar Please mark an X next to your top three choi (1) Low interest loans (1) Tax relief (i.e., investment tax cre (1) Improved public services (i.e., pol (1) Wage subsidy (i.e., credit on Fede employees hired.) (1) Improved public facilities (i.e., ho	edit, acc lice, fire eral tax p	elerated of transport payment	lepreciat rtation, e based on	tc.)			(50) (51) (52) (53)
ype of government policy, program or assistan Please mark an X next to your top three choi (1) Low interest loans (1) Tax relief (i.e., investment tax cre (1) Improved public services (i.e., pol (1) Wage subsidy (i.e., credit on Fede employees hired.)	edit, acc lice, fire eral tax p	elerated of transport payment	lepreciat rtation, e based on	tc.)			(50) (51)

				(3-5)
			-	0 3 (6-7)
What, if any, government programs or assistance, e utilized by your firm in Phoenix? (Please mark all	ither local, Stathat apply.)	ite or Federal	l has ever been	
_	Local (1)	State (1)	Federal (1)	
Professional technological assistance	(8)	(20)		
Low interest loans	(9)	(21)		
Loan Guarantee	(10)	(22)	(34)	
Grants for training programs	(11)	(23)	(35)	
Grants for facility development	(12)		(36)	
Donation of land	(13)		(37)	
Provision of facility under leaseback arrangement	(14)		(38)	
Worker training Site selection assistance	(15)	(27)	(39)	
Development of public facilities to meet your busi	(16)	(28)	(40)	
needs (e.g., sewer system, access road)	(17)	(29)	(41)	
None		(30)		
Other (Please Be Specific)		(50)	(,,,	
	(19)	(31)	(43)	
				(44-45
				(46-47
What type of government tax benefits or tax relief government? (Mark an X in <u>all</u> that apply.)	does your bus	siness get from	n each level of	
	Local	State	Federal	
	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Property tax relief	(48)	(53)	(58)	
Accelerated depreciation	(49)	(54)		
Investment tax credit	(50)	(55)	(60)	
Employment tax credit		(56)		
	(31)			
Other tax benefit (please specify)	(31)	(50)	(01)	
	(31)	(50)	(01)	
Other tax benefit (please specify)	(52)	(57)	(62)	(63-64
	(52) the Federal Control would appear	(57)	(62)	(63-64
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Comm	(52) the Federal Control would appear	(57)	(62)	(63-64
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Comm	(52) the Federal Control would appear	(57)	(62)	(63-64
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Comm	(52) the Federal Control would appear	(57)	(62)	(63-64
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Comm	(52) the Federal Control would appear	(57)	(62)	(63-64
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Comm	(52) the Federal Control would appear	(57)	(62)	(63-64
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Comm	(52) the Federal Control would appear	(57)	(62)	(63-64
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Comm	(52) the Federal Control would appear	(57)	(62)	(63-64
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Comm	(52) the Federal Control would appear	(57)	(62)	(63-64
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Comm	(52) the Federal Control would appear	(57)	(62)	
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Comm	(52) the Federal (ittee would ap omments.)	(57) Government r	(62)	
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Comm (Please feel free to add additional sheets for your c	(52) the Federal (ittee would ap omments.)	(57) Government r	(62)	(63-64
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Comm (Please feel free to add additional sheets for your complete	(52) the Federal (ittee would ap omments.)	(57) Government r	(62)	

Congress of the United States JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

7 (1-2) (3-5) 0 1 (6-7)

SURVEY OF CENTRAL CITIES BUSINESS NEEDS

Please answer the questions below by marking an X or providing the information requested in the space provided. If the question does not apply to your operation, please either leave the space blank or indicate "n/a" (not applicable) and go to the next question. Please answer the questions as they apply to your business operations only in the city of Pittsburgh.

1.	First, how	would you ork an X in	rate the b	usiness cl	imate in Pit ce.')	tsburgh	?			
	2.8(1)	Highly Favo	orable 54	(2) Fa	vorable 31.	<u>4</u> 3) N	either Fav	orable nor	Unfavorable	
					Unfavorable					(8)
2.	Of the citi (Please ma	es that are l rk an X in o	listed belo only one s	w, which pace.)	one do you	feel has	the most	favorable t	ousiness climate?	
	24.3(1)	Atlanta	4 <u>.9</u> (2) I	os Angel	es 1 <u>7.5</u> (3)	Pittsbu	irgh 1 <u>.9</u> (4	St. Lo	uis	
	(5)	Detroit -	1.0(6) N	linneapol	is $7.8(7)$	Phoeni	ix 35.9 (8	3) Dallas		
		New York								(9-10)
	2(a). Wi	ıy?								(11-12)
3.	In the pas	t year, have	you had a	problem					neet your needs?	
			-	7(1) Ye			No (Go t			(13)
	3(a). (II ma	F "YES") Wanagerial sk	hat was th	le greates	t problem (1	for exan	iple, not e	nough wor	kers with	
	_									
	_									(14-15
4.									lo you presently	
									llar workers are professional	
	employees	s, and cleric	al includes	secretari	al workers.)	WOIKCI	s are mana	geriai anu	proressional	
					Nur					(16-20
					Nur					(21-25
	4.4.5				Nur					(26-30
	4(a). Wi	thin the ne e number o	xt year, do f emplove	you have es in your	e plans to <u>in</u> business in	the city	of Pittsbu	r <u>keep abo</u> irgh?	ut the same	
		38.8(1) I		-) Decrease	-		_	e	(31)
									ge does your	
	fir	m in the cit llar, and cle	ty of Pittsl crical work	ourgh exp ers durins	ect to <u>incre</u> the next v	ase or de ear? (Ple	ecrease its ease mark :	number of an X in the	f blue collar, whit e appropriate box	e .)
		LLAR WO			, ,				- appropriate con	-,
	BLUE-CO	DECREA					INCE	REASE BY		
	[[5 7]	35.0	23.3	126.7	[3.3]	[1.7]	
	50-100%	25-49%	1.7	1-9%	NO NO	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
					CHANGE					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(32)
	WHITE C	OLLAR WO	ORKERS							
		DECREA	ASE BY				1NCF	REASE BY		
	1.5	1.5	3.1	3.1	24.6	43.1	16.9	4.6	1.5	
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	CHANGE (5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(33)
	CLERICA	L WORKE	RS							
		DECREA	ASE BY				INCF	REASE BY	,	
	1.5	1.5		4.6	35.4	40.0	15.4	1.5		
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO		10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	CHANGE (5)		(7)	(8)	(9)	(34)

5	In the last year, has your business seriously considered (Please mark an X in all that apply)	
	10.1 (1) Moving away from the city of Pittsburgh	(35)
	27.2 (1) Expanding operations in the city of Pittsburgh	(36)
	9.5 (1) Reducing scope of operations in the city of Pittsburgh	(37)
	5.1 (1) Selling in lieu of going out of business (i.e., changing ownership)	(38)
	5.1 (1) Going out of business	(39)
	43.0 (1) No, none of the above considered	(40)
	If you are considering a move, where are you thinking of moving to?	
		(41.42)
		_ (41-42)
	5(a). Has your business made a decision (even if it is tentative) to:	
	2.3 (1) Move away from the city of Pittsburgh	(43)
	25.6 (1) Expand operations in the city of Pittsburgh	(44)
	6.2 (1) Reduce scope of operations in the city of Pittsburgh	(45)
	3.1 (1) Sell in lieu of going out of business	(46)
	0.8 (1) Go out of business	(47)
	62.0 (1) No, none of the above decided	(48)
	If you have decided to move, where are you moving to?	
		(49-50)
		_ (45-30)
6.	Since 1969, has your firm expanded or increased any of the following? (Please mark an X in all that apply.)	
	(1) Number of employees	(51)
	(1) New line of products or services	(52)
	(1) Capital investment	(53)
	6(a). (IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of	
	financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.)	
	(1) Commercial bank or financial institution	(54)
	(1) Government loan	(55)
	(1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits)	(56)
	(1) State industrial development corporation	(57)
	(1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital)	(58)
	(1) Other (please specify)	
		(59-60)
		_ (37-00)
	6(b). Is access to capital a problem?	
	(1) Yes (2) No	(61)
	6(c). Is cost of capital a problem (i.e., high interest rates)?	
	(1) Yes(2) No	(62)
	6(d). Since 1969, has your firm expanded or built a facility elsewhere which performs	
	the same functions as your Pittsburgh facility?	
	(1) Yes(2) No	(63)
	If so, where?	(64-65)

0 2 (6-7)

We are interested in finding out what conditions, presently existing in Pittsburgh, are important for your business in either encouraging or discouraging you to stay or expand your firm there. From the following list, please mark an X in the appropriate space indicating whether the condition <u>strongly encourages</u>, encourages, discourages or <u>strongly discourages</u> your firm to stay or expand in <u>Pittsburgh</u> (that is, what are the advantages or disadvantages of staying in <u>Pittsburgh</u>?). If the condition does not apply to your location, please mark an X in the "Does Not Apply" column. <u>PLEASE BASE YOUR ANSWERS ON YOUR PRESENT EXPERIENCE</u> and <u>NOT</u> on what you would like to see occur.

	Does Not Apply	Strongly Encour- aging	Encour	- Unim- portant		Strongly Discouraging	
LABOR Availability of Skilled Workers	19.5	4.7	39.1	10.2	22.7	3.9	(8)
Availability of Unskilled Workers	27.2	4.0	34.4	20.0	12.8	1.6	(9)
Existence of Labor Unions	34.4	1.6		18.0	28.1		(10)
Low Education Level of Workers	45.6	0.0		25.6	24.8		(11) (12)
High Education Level of Workers Labor Cost at Present Location	41.3	5.0 0.8		22.3		9.1	(13)
Availability of Professional Employees	23.8	7.1		13.5	16.7		(14)
FINANCING	-511	,					
Availability of Long-Term Financing	33.9	5.8	24.0		20.7		(15)
Availability of Short-Term Financing	32.2	10.2	28.0	13.6	12.7		(16)
Cost of Financing	30.3	1.6	11.5	11.0	33.0	11.0	(17)
TAXES	02.0	0.8	6.3	15.1	39.7	15.1	(18)
Local Property Tax Rate Corporate Tax Rate	23.0	0.8	0.8		41.1		(19)
Availability of Investment Tax Credit	22.1	5.7	27.9		15.6	7.4	(20)
Tax Depreciation	22.2	1.7	28.2	20.5	19.7		(21)
Personal Tax Rate	16.3	0.0	9.8	13.8	35.8	24.4	(22)
CITY GOVERNMENT							
Adequacy of Public Services, i.e., trash collec-	7.1	0 1	E2 E	14.2	30 6	2.7	(23)
tion, fire protection Adequacy of Public Facilities, i.e., sewers,	1 • ±	9.4	53.5	17.5	12.6	3.1	(23)
transportation, roads	7.1	7.1	30.7	4.7	32.3	18.1	(24)
Attitudes of City Government to Business	8.1	6.5	48.4	7.3	21.8		(25)
Quality of Schools for Employees' Children	8.9	9.8	45.5	9.8	20.3		(26)
Personal Ties to Local Neighborhood Crime Level	16.1	15.3	33.9				(27)
Cultural Attractions	5.7 7.3	3.3 32.5	34.1 51.2	6.5	39.8 1.6		(29)
OTHER DEMAND AND COST FACTORS	1.0	32.7	7212	0.)	1.0	0.00	
Market Demand for your Product or Service	8.9	18.5	53.2	8.1	8.1		(30)
Availability of Land	29.5	2.5	13.1		25.4		(31)
Cost of Land Cost of Energy	12.3	0.0	5.7	9.0	35.2		(32)
OTHER (Please be Very Specific)	12.13		,,,	, , , ,	37*2	51.	(33)
OTTIER (Trease be very Specific)							(34)
							(35)
							(36)
							(37)
							(38)
							_(39-4 _(41-4
							_(43-4
							_(45-4
							_(47-4
The Government is considering several possible							
type of government policy, program or assista (Please mark an X next to your top three cho			st nelpfi	ii to you	r compa	any!	
	ices only	.'/					(49)
(1) Low interest loans (1) Tax relief (i.e., investment tax cr	edit, acc	elerated	leprecia	tion, tax	abatem	ent. etc.)	(50)
(1) Improved public services (i.e., po	olice, fire	, transpo	rtation,	etc.)	Loutern	,)	(51)
(1) Wage subsidy (i.e., credit on Fed					r of add	itional	
employees hired.)		1					(52)
(1) Improved public facilities (i.e., h(1) Job training programs	ousing, s	chools, e	(c.)				(53) (54)
(1) Less government interference							(55)
(1) Other (please specify)							()
							(56-5

					7 (1	-2)
					/3	
				-	0 3 (6	-5)
,	What if any comment areas are	1 1 . Ca-	F. J	. h	0 3 (0	,-,,
	What, if any, government programs or assistance, en- utilized by your firm in Pittsburgh? (Please mark all		te or redera	nas ever been		
	delized by your firm in Tittsburgh (Trease mark an		6			
		Local(1)				
	Professional technological assistance	(8)	(20)			
	Low interest loans	(9)		(33)		
	Loan Guarantee	(10)	(22)	(34)		
	Grants for training programs	(11)	(23)	(35)		
	Grants for facility development Donation of land	(12)	(24)	(36)		
	Provision of facility under leaseback arrangement	(13)	(25)	(37)		
	Worker training	(15)	(27)	(39)		
	Site selection assistance	(16)	(28)	(40)		
	Development of public facilities to meet your busin	ess	(20)	(10)		
	needs (e.g., sewer system, access road)	(17)	(29)	(41)		
	None	(18)		(42)		
	Other (Please Be Specific)					
		(19)	(31)	(43)		
				-	(4	14-45)
					(4	16-47)
0.	What type of government tax benefits or tax relief	does your bus	iness get from	n each level of		
	government? (Mark an X in all that apply.)					
		Local	State	Federal		
		(1)	(1)	(1)		
	Property tax relief	(48)		,		
	Accelerated depreciation	(48)	(53) (54)	(58)		
	Investment tax credit	(49)	(55)	(60)		
	Employment tax credit	(51)	(56)	(61)		
	Other tax benefit (please specify)	(31)	(50)	(01)		
	Other tax benefit (prease speetry)					
		(52)	(57)	(62)		
					(6	3-64)
1.						
	business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi		preciate have	ing them.		
	(Please feel free to add additional sheets for your co	omments.)				
					(6	5-66)
	PLEASE INDICATE THE NAME AND TELEPHON	NE NUMBER	OF THE PE	RSON		
	COMPLETING THIS QUESTIONNAIRF					
	NAME					
	PHONE					
	THOM					

Congress of the United States JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

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SURVEY OF CENTRAL CITIES BUSINESS NEEDS

Please answer the questions below by marking an X or providing the information requested in the space provided. If the question does not apply to your operation, please either leave the space blank or indicate "n/a" (not applicable) and go to the next question. Please answer the questions as they apply to your business operations only in the city of Seattle.

1.		would you ork an X in			limate in Se ce.)	attle?				
							leither Fav	orable nor	Unfavorable	
					Unfavorable					(8)
2.	Of the citi	es that are	listed belo	w, which	one do you	feel has	the most	favorable l	ousiness climate?	
					les(3)	Pittsbı	argh(4) St. Lo	uis	
					lis 4.9(7)					
	3.9(9)	New York5	5 <u>.9</u> (10) S	Seattle						(9-10)
	2(a). Wi	ıy?								(11.10
3.	In the pas	t year, have	you had a	problem 9(1) Ye	hiring emp	loyees w	hose quali No (Go t	ifications n	neet your needs?	(11-12
		F "YES") V inagerial sk			st problem (for exan	nple, not e	nough wo	rkers with	
	_						•			(14-15
4.	Approxim	ately how r	nany blue	collar wo	rkers white	collar a	and clerica	l workers d	lo you presently	(14-13
٠.	employ in	your busin	ess in Seat	tle? (For	the purpose	es of this	question	blue collar	workers are professional	
			al includes	secretari	ial workers.)				
					Nu					(16-20
					Nu					(21-25
	4(a). Wi	thin the ne	vt vear de		Nu				ut the same	(26-30
	the	e number o	f employe	es in you	r business in	the city	of Seattle	?	at the same	
	!	44.0(1) I	ncrease	6.0 (2) Decrease	50.0	_(3) Kee	p the Same	e	(31)
	fir	m in the ci	ty of Seatt	le expect	to increase	or decre	ease its nur	nber of bli	ge does your ue collar, white e appropriate box	.)
		LLAR WO			g the heat y	- (1 I	oube man	/	uppropriate con	,
	BEOL CO	DECREA					INCI	REASE BY		
		1.4	2.9	7.1	31.4 r	27.1	[27.1]	1.4	1.4	
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
				,-	CHANGE					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	. (8)	(9)	(32)
	WHITE CO	OLLAR WO	ORKERS							
		DECREA	ASE BY		_		INCI	REASE BY	•	
		2.5	1.2	5.0	30.0	36.2	21.2	3.7		
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO CHANGE	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(33)
	CLERICA	L WORKE	RS							
		DECREA					INCI	REASE BY		
	2.6	1.3	1.3	2.6	35.9	42.3	7.7	6.4		,
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	CHANGE (5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(34)

5.	In the last year, has your business seriously considered. (Please mark an X in all that apply.)	
	10.3 (1) Moving away from the city of Seattle	(35)
	40.0 (1) Expanding operations in the city of Seattle	(36)
	3.4 (1) Reducing scope of operations in the city of Seattle	(37)
	6.9 (1) Selling in lieu of going out of business (i.e., changing ownership)	(38)
	2.8 (1) Going out of business	(39)
	36.6 (1) No, none of the above considered	(40)
	If you are considering a move, where are you thinking of moving to?	
		(41.42)
		(41-42)
	5(a). Ilas your business made a decision (even if it is tentative) to:	
	3.2 (1) Move away from the city of Seattle	(43)
	44.4 (1) Expand operations in the city of Seattle	(44)
	0.8 (1) Reduce scope of operations in the city of Seattle	(45)
	1.6 (1) Sell in lieu of going out of business	(46)
	1.6 (1) Go out of business	(47)
	48.4 (1) No, none of the above decided	(48)
	If you have decided to move, where are you moving to?	
		(49-50)
,	C = 10(0 b = C = 1 1 i = 1 2	_ (., 50)
6.	Since 1969, has your firm expanded or increased any of the following? (Please mark an X in all that apply.)	
		(51)
	(1) Number of employees	(51)
	(1) New line of products or services	(52)
	(1) Capital investment	(53)
	6(a). (IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.)	
	(1) Commercial bank or financial institution	(54)
	(1) Government loan	(55)
	(1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits)	(56)
	(1) State industrial development corporation	(57)
	(1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital)	(58)
	(1) Other (please specify)	
		100 60
		(59-60)
	6(b). Is access to capital a problem?	
	(1) Yes (2) No	(61)
	6(c). Is cost of capital a problem (i.e., high interest rates)?	
	(1) Yes(2) No	(62)
	6(d). Since 1969, has your firm expanded or built a facility elsewhere which performs	
	the same functions as your Seattle facility?	
	(1) Yes(2) No	(63)
	If so, where?	(64-65)
	ii so, wilete.	(0+05)

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0	1		- 2)	

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(56-57)

7. We are interested in finding out what conditions, presently existing in Seattle, are important for your business in either encouraging or discouraging you to stay or expand your firm there. From the following list, please mark an X in the appropriate space indicating whether the condition strongly encourages, encourages, discourages or strongly discourages your firm to stay or expand in Seattle (that is, what are the advantages or disadvantages of staying in Seattle?). If the condition does not apply to your location, please mark an X in the "Does Not Apply" column. PLEASE BASE YOUR ANSWERS ON YOUR PRESENT EXPERIENCE and NOT on what you would like to see occur.

	Does Not Apply	Strongly Encour- aging	Encour	- Unim- portant		Strongly Discour- aging	
ABOR Availability of Skilled Workers	12.4	8.5	34.9	6.2	32.6	5.4	(8)
Availability of Unskilled Workers	28.3	2.5	30.0	16.7	19.2		(9)
Existence of Labor Unions	32.0	0.8	4.9	14.8		17.2	(10) (11)
Low Education Level of Workers High Education Level of Workers	47.5			27.1	16.9		(12)
abor Cost at Present Location	29.9 14.8		33.3	18.8			(13)
Availability of Professional Employees	22.2		31.7	7.1	19.0		(14)
FINANCING		_,	3=-1	,		7.0	
Availability of Long-Term Financing	35.5			11.6	8.3		(15)
Availability of Short-Term Financing	30.6		36.3	10.5	8.9		(16)
Cost of Financing	29.3	1.6	11.4	9.8	33.3	14.6	(17)
TAXES	18.0	1.6	12.5	12.5	43.0	12.5	(18)
Local Property Tax Rate Corporate Tax Rate	22.2		12.7	9.5	42.1		(19)
Availability of Investment Tax Credit	29.5		29.5	14.8	12.3		(20)
Tax Depreciation	29.1	4.3	28.2	13.7	18.8	6.0	(21)
Personal Tax Rate	24.2	4.8	13.7	10.5	26.6	20.2	(22)
CITY GOVERNMENT							
Adequacy of Public Services, i.e., trash collec-	0 0	26.7	57.3	3.8	0.8		
tion, fire protection	9.9	20.1	21.5	3.0	0.0	1.5	(23)
Adequacy of Public Facilities, i.e., sewers,	8.4	26.7	54.2	5.3	4.6	0.8	(24)
transportation, roads Attitudes of City Government to Business	7.7	10.0			34.6		(25)
Quality of Schools for Employees' Children	8.5	14.6	50.8	5.4	16.9	3.8	(26)
Personal Ties to Local Neighborhood	17.8	15.5	45.0	15.5	3.9	2.3	(27)
Crime Level	9.2	3.8		10.7	29.8	7.6	(28)
Cultural Attractions	10.0	32.3	50.8	6.2	0.8	0.0	(29)
OTHER DEMAND AND COST FACTORS	6.1	26 1	46.2	2 2	7 (7	(20)
Market Demand for your Product or Service Availability of Land	24.6		20.6		7.6		(30)
Cost of Land	22.8		6.3		38.6		(32)
Cost of Energy	13.3	11.7		12.5	27.3		(33)
OTHER (Please be Very Specific)							
							(34)
							(35)
							(36)
					=		(37)
							(38) _(39-4
							_(41-4
							_(43-4
							-(-2
						What	
The Government is considering several possible type of government policy, program or assistant	ice wou	ld be mos				What	_(47-4
ype of government policy, program or assistan Please mark an X next to your top three choice	ice wou	ld be mos				What	_(47-4
ype of government policy, program or assistan Please mark an X next to your top three choic (1) Low interest loans	nce wou ces only	ld be mos .)	t helpfu	il to you	r compa	What ny?	_(47-4 (49)
ype of government policy, program or assistan Please mark an X next to your top three choic (1) Low interest loans (1) Tax relief (i.e., investment tax cre-	edit, acc	ld be mos .) elerated d	t helpfu	il to you	r compa	What ny?	_(47-4 (49) (50)
ype of government policy, program or assistan Please mark an X next to your top three choic (1) Low interest loans (1) Tax relief (i.e., investment tax cree (1) Improved public services (i.e., poli	dit, accice, fire	ld be mos .) elerated d , transpor	t helpfu lepreciat	tion, tax	r compa	What ny?	_(47-4 (49)
ype of government policy, program or assistan Please mark an X next to your top three choic (1) Low interest loans (1) Tax relief (i.e., investment tax cre-	dit, accice, fire	ld be mos .) elerated d , transpor	t helpfu lepreciat	tion, tax	r compa	What ny?	_(47-4 (49) (50)
ype of government policy, program or assistan Please mark an X next to your top three choice. (1) Low interest loans (1) Tax relief (i.e., investment tax creel) (1) Improved public services (i.e., police) (1) Wage subsidy (i.e., credit on Federemployees hired.) (1) Improved public facilities (i.e., ho	dit, accice, fire	ld be mos .) elerated d , transpor payment b	eprecial tation, o	tion, tax	r compa	What ny?	(49) (50) (51)
ype of government policy, program or assistan Please mark an X next to your top three choic (1) Low interest loans (1) Tax relief (i.e., investment tax cre- (1) Improved public services (i.e., polication) (1) Wage subsidy (i.e., credit on Feder employees hired.)	dit, accice, fire	ld be mos .) elerated d , transpor payment b	eprecial tation, o	tion, tax	r compa	What ny?	(49) (50) (51) (52)

					8 (1-2)
				-	(3-5)
					0 3 (6-7)
	What, if any, government programs or assistance, eit		te or Federal	has ever been	
	utilized by your firm in Seattle? (Please mark all that	at apply.)			
		Local (1)	State (1)	Federal (1)	
	Professional technological assistance	(8)	(20)	(32)	
	Low interest loans	(9)	(21)		
	Loan Guarantee Grants for training programs	(10)		(34)	
	Grants for facility development	(12)	(24)	(35)	
	Donation of land	(13)	(25)	(37)	
	Provision of facility under leaseback arrangement	(14)	(26)	(38)	
	Worker training Site selection assistance	(15)	(27)	(39)	
	Development of public facilities to meet your busin	(16)	(28)	(40)	
	needs (e.g., sewer system, access road)		(29)	(41)	
	None	(18)	(30)		
	Other (Please Be Specific)				
		(10)	(21)	(43)	
		(19)	(31)		(44-45)
					(46-47)
0.	What type of government tax benefits or tax relief of government? (Mark an X in all that apply.)	ioes your bus	iness get from	n each level of	
		Local	State	Federal	
		(1)	(1)	(1)	
	Property tax relief	(48)	(53)	(58)	
	Accelerated depreciation	(49)	(54)	(59)	
	Investment tax credit	(50)	(55)		
	Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify)	(51)	(56)	(61)	
	Other tax benefit (please speeny)				
		(52)	(57)	(62)	
				_	(63-64)
1.	In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi				
	(Please feel free to add additional sheets for your co		preciate nav.	ing them.	
	(The state of the	,			
			_		
					(65-66)
	PLEASE INDICATE THE NAME AND TELEPHON COMPLETING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE	NE NUMBER	OF THE PE	RSON	
	NAME				
	PHONE				

Congress of the United States

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

9 (1-2) (3-5) <u>0</u> <u>1</u> (6-7)

SURVEY OF CENTRAL CITIES BUSINESS NEEDS

Please answer the questions below by marking an X or providing the information requested in the space provided. If the question does not apply to your operation, please either leave the space blank or indicate "n/a" (not applicable) and go to the next question. Please answer the questions as they apply to your business operations only in the city of St. Louis.

1.	(Please ma	rk an X [°] in Highly Fav	the approporable 5 <u>1.</u>	oriate spa 1(2) Fa	avorable2 <u>8.</u>	4(3) N	leither Fav	orable noi	Unfavorable	
					Unfavorable					(8)
2.		es that are rk an X in			one do you	feel has	the most	favorable l	ousiness climate?	
					les 0. <u>9</u> (3)	Pittsbu	rgh14.2(4	St. Lo	uis	
	0.9 (5)	Detroit	$\frac{4.7}{6}$ (6) 1	Minneapo	$les^{0} \cdot \frac{9}{4} (3)$ $lis^{0} \cdot \frac{1}{4} (7)$	Phoen	ix 39.6	3) Dallas		
	3.8 (9)		1.9(10) S	Seattle						(9-10)
	2(a). Wh	ıy?								(11-12
3.	In the pass	year, have	you had a	problem	hiring emp	loyees w	hose quali	fications r	neet your needs?	(11-12
					es 5.					(13)
	3(a). (II ma	"YES") Winagerial sk	Vhat was tl ills availab	ne <u>greates</u> le)?	<u>st</u> problem (for exan	nple, not e	nough wo	rkers with	
	_									
										(14-15)
4.									lo you presently	
									ar workers are professional	
			al includes	secretari	ial workers.)	1				
					Nu					(16-20)
					Nur		white coll: clerical wo			(21-25)
	4(a). Wi	thin the ne	xt vear, do	you hav					ut the same	(20-30)
					r business in					
		<u>28.1</u> (1) I) Decrease					(31)
	fir	m in the cit	ty of St. L	ouis expe	ct to increa	se or de	crease its n	umber of	ge does your blue collar, white e appropriate box	.)
	BLUE-CO	LLAR WO	RKERS							
		DECREA	ASE BY				INCF	EASE BY		
	1.8		5.4	3.6	33.9	30.4	23.4		[1.8]	
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	CHANGE (5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(32)
	WHITE CO	OLLAR WO	ORKERS							
		DECREA					INCE	EASE BY		
	1.7	1.7	3.3	6.7	33.3	45.0	6.7	1.7		
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	CHANGE (5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(33)
	CLERICA	L WORKE	DC							
		DECREA					INCE	EASE BY		
	1.8		1.8	7.1	42.9	39.3	7.1			
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	CHANGE (5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(34)

5. In th	e last year, has your business seriously considered (Please mark an X in all that apply.)	
11.3	(1) Moving away from the city of St. Louis	(35)
25.2	(1) Expanding operations in the city of St. Louis	(36)
6.9		(37)
8.8	(1) Selling in lieu of going out of business (i.e., changing ownership)	(38)
	(1) Going out of business	(39)
47.8	(1) No, none of the above considered	(40)
If yo	u are considering a move, where are you thinking of moving to?	
		(41-42)
66.		(41-42)
5(a)_	Has your business made a decision (even if it is tentative) to:	
	1,4 (1) Move away from the city of St. Louis	(43)
	23.2 (1) Expand operations in the city of St. Louis	(44)
	2.2 (1) Reduce scope of operations in the city of St. Louis	(45)
	3.6 (1) Sell in lieu of going out of business	(46)
	(1) Go out of business	(47)
	69.6. (1) No, none of the above decided	(48)
	If you have decided to move, where are you moving to?	
		(49-50)
. Since	1969, has your firm expanded or increased any of the following?	
	se mark an X in all that apply.)	
	(1) Number of employees	(51)
	(1) New line of products or services	(52)
	(1) Capital investment	(53)
		(55)
6(a).	(IF YOU MARKED AN X IN <u>ANY</u> OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.)	
	(1) Commercial bank or financial institution	(5.4)
		(54)
	(1) Government loan (1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits)	(55)
	(1) State industrial development corporation	(57)
	(1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital)	(57)
	(1) Other (please specify)	(50)
	(1) Other (picase specify)	
		(59-60)
6(b).	Is access to capital a problem?	
	(1) Yes (2) No	(61)
6(c).	Is cost of capital a problem (i.e., high interest rates)?	
(/(6).	(1) Yes(2) No	(62)
(/*)		(02)
6(d).	Since 1969, has your firm expanded or built a facility elsewhere which performs the same functions as your St. Louis facility?	
	(1) Yes(2) No	(63)
	If so, where?	(64-65)

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チ	(ı	-21	

(56-57)

0 2 (6-7)

77. We are interested in finding out what conditions, presently existing in St. Louis, are important for your business in either encouraging or discouraging you to stay or expand your firm there. From the following list, please mark an X in the appropriate space indicating whether the condition strongly encourages, encourages, discourages or strongly discourages your firm to stay or expand in St. Louis (that is, what are the advantages or disadvantages of staying in St. Louis?). If the condition does not apply to your location, please mark an X in the "Does Not Apply" column. PLEASE BASE YOUR ANSWERS ON YOUR PRESENT EXPERIENCE and NOT on what you would like to see occur.

PRESENT EXPERIENCE and NOT on what y				r.			
		Strongly Encour- aging	Encour			Strongly Discouraging	
LABOR Availability of Skilled Workers Availability of Unskilled Workers Existence of Labor Unions Low Education Level of Workers High Education Level of Workers Labor Cost at Present Location	17.8 25.7 24.8 34.4 35.7	8.1 4.5 0.0 2.3	6.3	12.5 11.2 23.4	20.7 14.0 28.4 26.6 9.4 34.6	9.6 5.0 23.9 9.4 2.3	(8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13)
Availability of Professional Employees	26.5	12.1	32.6	12.9	10.6	5.3	(14)
FINANCING Availability of Long-Term Financing Availability of Short-Term Financing Cost of Financing	33.8 31.5 26.9	10.0 12.3 2.3		16.2	13.1 8.5 31.5	3.1 0.8 13.1	(15) (16) (17)
TAXES Local Property Tax Rate Corporate Tax Rate Availability of Investment Tax Credit Tax Depreciation Personal Tax Rate	13.7 19.5 26.4 20.2 12.4	2.3 8.8 8.4	22.9 10.9 29.6 25.2 11.6	14.1 18.4 18.5	35.9 38.3 9.6 21.8 37.2	11.5 14.8 7.2 5.9 24.8	(18) (19) (20) (21) (22)
CITY GOVERNMENT Adequacy of Public Services, i.e., trash collec-	12.4	15.3	48.9	10.2	10.9	2.2	(22)
tion, fire protection Adequacy of Public Facilities, i.e., sewers, transportation, roads Attitudes of City Government to Business Quality of Schools for Employees' Children Personal Ties to Local Neighborhood Crime Level Cultural Attractions	11.0 7.5 11.9 17.6 8.0 9.6	8.9	43.3 37.0 44.1 21.9	11.1	13.2 23.1 25.9 7.4 47.4 2.2	11.2 5.2 3.7 16.8	(23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29)
OTHER DEMAND AND COST FACTORS Market Demand for your Product or Service Availability of Land Cost of Land Cost of Energy	13.3 24.6 25.2 8.2	4.5 3.0	46.7 25.4 10.8	27.6 21.5	10.4 11.2 27.4 40.3	6.7 12.6	(30) (31) (32) (33)
OTHER (Please be Very Specific)		[]		[]			(34)
							(34) (35) (36) (37) (38) _(39-4) _(41-4) _(43-4) _(45-4) _(47-4)
The Government is considering several possible type of government policy, program or assistar (Please mark an X next to your top three choices).	nce wou	ld be mos				What	
(1) Low interest loans (1) Tax relief (i.e., investment tax cre (1) Improved public services (i.e., pol	edit, acc	elerated d , transpor	tation, e	tc.)			(49) (50) (51)
(1) Wage subsidy (i.e., credit on Fede employees hired.)(1) Improved public facilities (i.e., hc				number	of add	itional	(52) (53) (54) (55)
(1) Other (please specify)							(56-57

					(3.5)
					0 3 (6-7)
	What, if any, government programs or assistance, eit	her local, Sta	te or Federal	has ever been	
	utilized by your firm in St. Louis? (Please mark all	that apply.)			
		Local (1)	State (1)	Federal (1)	
	Professional technological assistance	(8)	(20)	(32)	
	Low interest loans	(9)	(21)	(33)	
	Loan Guarantee	(10)	(22)	(34)	
	Grants for training programs	(11)	(23)	(35)	
	Grants for facility development	(12)	(24)	(36)	
	Donation of land	(13)		(37)	
	Provision of facility under leaseback arrangement			(38)	
	Worker training	(15)		(39)	
	Site selection assistance	(16)	(28)	(40)	
	Development of public facilities to meet your busin	ess	(29)	(41)	
	needs (e.g., sewer system, access road)	(18)		(41)	
	Other (Please Be Specific)	(10)	(30)	(42)	
	Stilet (Flease be Specific)				
		(19)	(31)	(43)	
		(17)	(31)	(45)	(44-45
					(46-47
	What type of government tay benefits or tay relief	loss vous bus	inacc act fear	an annal annal an	
	What type of government tax benefits or tax relief of sovernment? (Mark an X in all that apply.)	loes your bus	iness get iror	n each level of	
	overnment (Mark an A in an that approx.)				
		Local	State	Federal	
		(1)	(1)	(1)	
	Property tax relief	(48)		(58)	
	Accelerated depreciation		(54)	(59)	
	nvestment tax credit	(50)	(55)	(60)	
	Employment tax credit	(51)	(56)	(61)	
	Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify)	(51)	(56)	(61)	
		(51)	(56)	(61)	
	Other tax benefit (please specify)	(52)	(57)	(62)	(63-64)
		(52) the Federal C	(57)	(62)	(63-64
	Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	(52) the Federal C	(57)	(62)	(63-64
1	Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	(52) the Federal C	(57)	(62)	(63-64
1	Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	(52) the Federal C	(57)	(62)	(63-64
	Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	(52) the Federal C	(57)	(62)	(63-64
	Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	(52) the Federal C	(57)	(62)	(63-64
	Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	(52) the Federal C	(57)	(62)	(63-64
1	Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	(52) the Federal C	(57)	(62)	(63-64
1	Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	(52) the Federal C	(57)	(62)	(63-64
1	Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	(52) the Federal C	(57)	(62)	(63-64
1	Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	(52) the Federal C	(57)	(62)	(63-64
1	Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	(52) the Federal C	(57)	(62)	(63-64
1	Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	(52) the Federal C	(57)	(62)	
1	Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	(52) the Federal C	(57)	(62)	
	Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	(52) the Federal C ttee would apmments.)	(57) Government r	(62)	
	In general, if you have any further ideas about how pusiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi Please feel free to add additional sheets for your complete the total additional sheets for your complete the your	(52) the Federal C ttee would apmments.)	(57) Government r	(62)	
	other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi Please feel free to add additional sheets for your control of the control of t	(52) the Federal C ttee would apmments.)	(57) Government r	(62)	(63-64)



